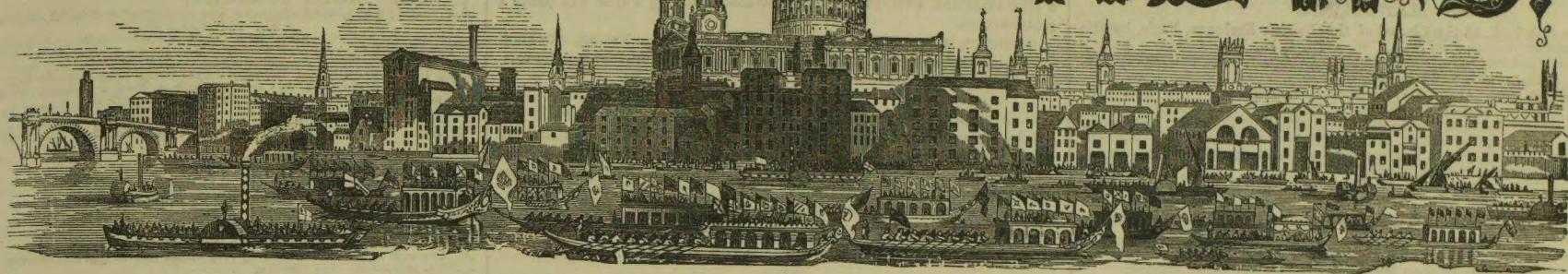


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1831.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6½D.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: TOWN OF PUIGERDA—GENERAL VIEW.

## BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Inglismaldie, Kincardineshire, N.B., Lady Sydney Inverue, of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., at 25, Merrion-square South, Dublin, Countess Granard, of a son and heir.  
On the 18th inst., in Dublin, the Countess of Kingston, of a son and heir.  
On the 19th inst., at Lanesborough Lodge, Belturbet, Ireland, the Countess of Lanesborough, of a daughter.  
On the 17th ult., at Shekh-Budn, Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Munro, officiating Commissioner and Superintendent Derajat Division, Punjab, of a son.  
On the 18th inst., at Wygant House, Levenshulme, the wife of the Reverend Addison Crofton, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, M.A., W. Hall, C.E., her Majesty's Indian Service, to Elizabeth Jane, widow of the late W. Orr, Esq., Osborne House, Seapoint, in the county of Dublin.

On the 17th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Longfleet, by the Rev. J. L. Williams, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. P. Newell and the Rev. E. E. Egmore, John Richard Philpotts, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., of Moorcroft, Parkstone, to Lily Mary Jones, of St. Mary's Hall, Parkstone, younger daughter of R. W. H. Jones, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Jones, of Nanah, in the county of Wexford.

## DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., Ethelred, infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lanesborough.

On the 20th inst., at 76, Sloane-street, Lady Dilie.

On the 19th inst., at Weston House, Warwickshire, Lady Phillips.

On the 11th inst., at Coombe Wood, Surrey, William Hepburn Rennie, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent, in his 46th year.

On the 17th inst., at 102, Bedford-street, Liverpool, Wallace Gilmour, Esq., late Captain Royal Artillery, in his 38th year.

On the 21st inst., at 58, Marine-parade, Brighton, Mary Esther, only child of the late Captain John Baxter, of Bombay, and stepdaughter of Clement Davidson Leggett, of Elsham-road, Kensington, in her 28th year.

On the 21st inst., at his residence, Hale Carr, near Bowdon, Cheshire, William Brook, African merchant, eldest and dearly-beloved brother of Edward Brooke, Caen Wood Towers, Highgate, aged 48 years.

On the 15th inst., John Sholto Douglass, Esq., of Tilquhillie, Kincardineshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, and of Falkenhorst, Vorarlberg, Austria, killed by falling down a precipice while chamois shooting in the Klosterthal, in his 36th year.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. R. Etteley, 11, Calthorpe-road, Birmingham, Martha Amelia, the beloved wife of F. L. B. Shanklin, of Valparaiso, deeply regretted by her many sorrowing friends, aged 39 years.

On the 20th inst., at his residence, 23, The Boltons, South Kensington, Daniel Haywood, Esq., of Newington, Surrey, aged 63 years.

\*\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Skillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27.	THURSDAY, OCT. 1.
Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. M. G. Gibbs, treasurer; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. F. L. Bagshawe.	Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins Pheasant-shooting begins. National Gallery closes.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Wm. Harrison; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.	Live pool Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m., Sullivan's "Light of the World"; 7.45 p.m., miscellaneous concert.
St. James's noon, the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke.	Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m. Royal School of Mines, beginning of twenty-fourth session.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.	London Hospital Medical Schools reopened: Addresses by the Professors—St. Thomas's, 2 p.m. (Mr. MacCormac); St. George's, 4 p.m. (Dr. Dickinson); London, 3 p.m. (Dr. Fenwick); Middlesex, 3 p.m. (Mr. A. Clark); Charing-cross, 4 p.m. (Dr. Douglas Powell); Westminster, 8 p.m. (Dr. Potter). National Art-Training School re-opens.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.	University College, medical department, 3 p.m. (Dr. F. T. Roberts). King's College, medical department, 4 p.m. (Professor Ferrier).
MONDAY, SEPT. 28.	FRIDAY, OCT. 2.
Vist of the Duke of Edinburgh to Liverpool (announced). Birmingham and Midland Counties Poultry Show (last day).	Moon's last quarter, 1.38 p.m. Liverpool Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m., prize competitions of choirs, &c.; evening, grand ball.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.	NOTTINGHAM GOOSE FAIR (five days); Canine Society's Dog Show; and Poultry and Pigeon Show.
St. Michael and All Angels. Michaelmas Day.	Saturday, Oct. 3.
Election of Lord Mayor of London. Races: Newmarket First October Meeting.	Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society, proumenade, 2.30 p.m. International Gun and Polo Club at Brighton.
Liverpool Triennial Musical Festival: 11.30 a.m., Mendelssohn's "St. Paul"; 7.45 p.m., miscellaneous concert.	Thames Sailing-Club Match, centre-board gigs.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.	
National Association for the Promotion of Social Sciences, congress at Glasgow (president, the Earl of Rosebery).	
Liverpool Musical Festival: 11.30 a.m., Haydn's "Creation," &c.; 7.45 p.m., miscellaneous concert.	

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Miles per hour, read at 10 A.M.	Rain in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.		Dew Point.	Humidity.			
September 16	29.932	58.3	51.9	.80	8	53.0	66.8	SW. WSW.
17	29.879	53.3	46.7	.80	9	51.1	60.1	NNW. NNE.
18	29.957	53.7	45.1	.75	7	44.1	63.3	WSW. W.
19	30.001	54.1	48.6	.83	7	41.6	64.1	W. SW. SSW.
20	29.834	60.8	51.0	.72	—	53.0	70.8	SSW. SSE. E.
21	29.607	61.0	50.3	.85	8	58.1	63.1	E. S. SSW.
22	29.886	58.3	49.7	.75	6	52.1	65.3	S. SSW.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.998 29.872 29.934 30.036 29.912 29.605 29.842  
Temperature of Air .. .. 63.2° 53.6° 55.9° 57.7° 63.1° 66.3° 62.2°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. .. 57.9° 50.7° 54.3° 52.5° 57.8° 62.0° 56.8°  
Direction of Wind .. .. NW. W. W. S. SSW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Satur. day.
M 2 30 2 50	h m 3 10	h m 3 30	h m 4 10	h m 4 30	h m 5 13	h m 6 27

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART, under the special Patronage of the Queen.—The AUTUMN SESSION commences on THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1874. Instruction in Elementary Drawing, the Antique, and Life, Land-scape, Water colour, Oil, Modelling, Wood Engraving, &c. For Prospectuses apply at 43, Queen-square, W.C.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 38, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 38, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1872 and 1874. NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission with Catalogue, 1s.

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AS HEADING TO THE CALENDAR, BY T. W. WOOD;

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## ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

## CRYSTAL PALACE CALENDAR for WEEK ending OCT. 3.

MONDAY, Sept. 28.—Second Day of National Cat Show.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29.—Last Day of National Cat Show. Dramatic Performance—Mr. J. Clarke, Miss Furtado, &c.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.—Instrumental Concert.

THURSDAY, Sept. 31.—Mr. J. E. Benefit; Great Firework Display; Dramatic Performance by Mr. J. Clarke, Miss Furtado, &c.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2.—Opera Performance—Mr. J. Clarke, Miss Furtado, &c.

MONDAY to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket, £1.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening at Eight. Artiste: Madlle. Bianchi, Madlle. Benzi, and Madame Edna Hall. Mr. Pearson and Signer Foli; Mr. Burnett, Mr. Vittori Collins, Mr. J. Young, Mr. E. Howell, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. Levy. Conductor, Mr. Vittori Collins. Grand Orchestra and Chorus. MONDAY NEXT, GOUNDON NIGHT. WEDNESDAY NEXT, HAYDN NIGHT. Prices of admission, from 1s. to £1 1s. 6d. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.—Manager, Mr. John Russell.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—ON MONDAY and during the Week, at Seven In Possession. At 7.45, RICHARD CŒUR DE LION—Mr. James Anderson, Mr. H. Sims, Mr. W. Terrell, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. R. Dolman, Mr. H. Vaughan, and Mr. Creswick; Miss Willis, Miss Besbie King, &c. To conclude with HELE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE—F. Evans and Troupe. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL.—Last Seven Nights of MUSICALS.—THE SPHINX, for the BENEFIT of Madlle. BEATRICE, and Last Five NIGHTS of OUR FRIENDS.—THIS EVENING (SATURDAY, Sept. 26), and Four following Nights, will be performed, at 8.15, Victorian Sardou's charming Comedy-Drama OUR FRIENDS. Cecile, Madlle. Beatrice; supported by Messrs. Harvey, Wenham, Edwards, Andrews, Cowdry, Bennett, and W. H. Vernon; Mesdames Chapman, Lingham, Courtney, Towers, &c. Preceded, at 7.15, by DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. After which a new and original Domestic Drama, in one act, by Arthur A. Beckett, entitled FADED FLOWERS. To conclude with A CUP OF TEA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY NEXT, OCT. 2 and 3, will be Revived, by particular desire, the Latest Parisian Success, THE SPHINX, for the BENEFIT of Madlle. BEATRICE; and the Last Two Nights of her Engagement and her celebrated Comedy-Drama Company. Acting Manager, Mr. James Quiver.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

FIRST NIGHT of the Fourth Season—MONDAY, SEPT. 28, THE BELLS. Mathias, Mr. Henry Irving. Messrs. Conway, Carter, Beveridge, Tapping, Miss St. Ange and Miss Pauncefort. Preceded at Seven with THE DUMB BELLE. Concluding with (at Ten the piece of FISH OUT OF WATER. Mr. Compton (his first appearance at this theatre). Box-Office open from Eleven to Five.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

An Eminent Success.—Every Evening, at 7.30, THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. Henry Neville and Miss Fowler; Medemmes Charles Viner, Krastone, Huntley, Taylor, Hazleton, C. Harcourt; Messrs. G. W. Anson, C. Harcourt, Voltaire, Roland, Sugden, and William Rigolot. Great Effects. New Scenery, Music, Dresses, and Decorations. Doors open at 6.30. Box-Office open from Eleven to Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

BALD O' THE WYND, New Drama, founded on Sir Walter Scott's Novel, "The Fair Maid of Perth." Immense success. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. Every Evening at Seven O'Clock.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Success is the great criterion

Secession War and the present moment, such should have been the case. The dominating temper of the slaveholding class, and the ignorance, inexperience, and, perhaps we may add, newly-kindled ambition of the enfranchised negroes, were not likely to be fused during the present generation into anything approaching political and social harmony. The improbability was increased by the course pursued pretty generally by the whites. As will be remembered by most of our readers, Congress, by an amendment of the Constitution, had conferred upon the coloured population equal political rights with those formerly in the exclusive possession of the dominant race. This sudden elevation of the negroes to the same plane of political action with themselves touched the pride of the already subdued Secessionists, and drove them to commit the fatal mistake of thenceforth abstaining from all political action. The consequence was that, both in regard to legislation and administration, the machinery of government fell mainly into the hands of what, until quite lately, had been a servile class; and not a few absurdities, seasoned at times by acts of injustice, naturally tended to widen the breach between the two sections of the community.

At New Orleans this antagonism took a dangerous form. The white inhabitants of that city combined for the purpose of practically setting aside the Constitutional amendment. By a formidable display of force they superseded Governor Kellogg, elected to his office by the votes of the coloured people of the State, displaced his administration, and proceeded to fill up all the vacancies thus created with their own partisans. In a word, they took possession for themselves of the State Government, in defiance of Constitutional law, and in virtue simply of that organised physical force which, goaded by the exasperation of the hour, they were enabled to command. The act was a new assertion, within a narrower sphere, of the principle contended for in the War of Secession, and supposed to be annihilated by the success of the Northern army. It was a temporarily successful rebellion against the supreme authority of the Republic. It might plead in extenuation of its violence no slight provocation offered to it by the administration of Governor Kellogg. But in substance it was nothing more nor less than a repetition of the crime which had precipitated the Civil War; and, had it been connived at by the Federal Power, might have resulted in similar proceedings in wellnigh all the Southern States.

Of course President Grant was compelled to take decisive measures for the reinstatement of Federal authority in Louisiana. For some time past he seems to have anxiously watched the occasional disturbances and outrages which denoted the troubled elements of the Southern States, peradventure with the hope that they might pass away without any authoritative interposition by the force committed to his trust. His long-suffering patience has by some been misinterpreted as though he were indifferent to the enforcement of the Constitutional Amendment. They who know him best are least disposed to charge him with a dereliction of duty in this direction. The army at his command is so small as scarcely to be adequate for the duties which it is expected to perform. That, under these circumstances, he should shrink from hastening a collision between the Federal and State authorities is only natural. But it seems to have become clear, both to his Cabinet and to himself, that the policy of inaction has been pursued quite as far as the safety of the Republic will admit of. Hence the circular which he has addressed to the Generals in command of the forces distributed over the South, to hold themselves at the disposal of the Attorney-General, and be prepared to give effect to such movements as he might consider indispensable for the protection of loyal citizens. Hence, also, the decision which has, within the last ten days, changed the whole complexion of affairs at New Orleans.

Recent telegrams inform us that General Emory, commanding the Federal troops in New Orleans, has been instructed "under no circumstances to recognise the insurgent Government," inasmuch as the deposition of Mr. Kellogg for Mr. M'Henry was "illegal, and dangerous to the peace of the South." This display of energy, backed by a rapid concentration of troops for dispatch to Louisiana, has happily proved successful. In an interview between the Federal General and the representatives of the New Orleans insurrectionists, the former insisted that the administration should be restored to its original position, and the arms and arsenals given up, on which condition he would guarantee an amnesty for the rebelling whites. These terms were accepted, and Mr. M'Henry stated that "no show of force would be necessary, as there was no desire to resist the mandate of the national Executive. The administration of Governor Kellogg has accordingly been quietly restored.

The attitude of determination assumed by President Grant, and the peaceful recognition of his authority by the insurgent citizens of New Orleans, are said to have produced a highly beneficial moral effect. They seem to have dissipated all apprehension of another armed encounter between the North and the South. Still, in the present temper of both parties, this pleasing result can by no means be relied upon as permanent. So long as there may continue to exist a "White League," the object of which is to terrorise the coloured population out of the States, or out of the exercise of their political

rights in case they remain, and so long as the more moderate sentiments of a considerable proportion of the white inhabitants are overborne and suppressed by the noisy clamour and unscrupulous violence of those who desire to substitute their will for law, so long will the condition of the Southern States remain socially and politically dangerous. Some of the foremost leaders of opinion and action in the South during the Civil War have loudly protested against the programme put forward by the White League. It is quite certain that the coloured race will never consent to occupy the position of political chattels, or tamely allow their liberties to be snatched from them. It is, moreover, to the last degree unlikely that the Republicans of the North will idly stand by and witness the destruction of the work which they achieved at so great a cost. It is to be hoped that, in due course, public opinion in the South will recognise the impossibility of restoring the former order of things. To act with and by means of the coloured population is the true policy of the superior race. They may guide where they can no longer compel. They may become, if they will, the natural, and even chosen, political leaders of the several States to which they belong. But in order to this they must dismiss all thoughts of obtaining by arbitrary methods the position to which they may rightfully aspire. They must address themselves to the reason, the goodwill, and the manhood of those whom they deem it their birthright to govern.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues to reside in the Highlands.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Balmoral on Thursday week. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, drove to Birkhall and visited Madame Van de Weyer.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, attended Divine service on Sunday, performed, at the castle, by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, minister of Crathie.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Invercauld on Monday, and visited Miss Farquharson. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh took leave of the Queen and left the castle, en route for the south.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, takes daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The Queen has received at dinner the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Rev. Archibald Campbell.

The Duke of Connaught has had excellent deerstalking.

Prince Leopold takes frequent drives on Deeside.

The Hon. Horatio Stopford has left, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps has arrived, at the castle as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Copenhagen, on Thursday week, on board the Royal Yacht Osborne. His Royal Highness was received on landing by the Princess of Wales and their three eldest children, by the King and Queen of Denmark, their Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark and Princess Thyra, and by the chief civil and military authorities. The Prince, who was greeted with loud acclamations, drove to the Royal Summer Palace at Bernstorff.

A grand review of the garrison at Copenhagen was held, on Tuesday, in honour of the Prince. About 8000 troops were under arms, and there were thirty guns. The military spectacle was witnessed by the Prince and Princess, by the King and Queen and Royal family of Denmark, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and many distinguished personages. Subsequently the Prince, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Grand Duke Alexis, Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg, and the Princes William and Hans of Glucksburg, dined on board the Russian steamer Standard, and afterwards visited the Tivoli Gardens.

The Prince and Princess, with the King and Queen and the Danish Royal family, dined with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, on Wednesday, at their summer residence at Charlottenlund; and on Thursday the Prince and Princess entertained the same party at dinner on board the Osborne.

The Prince is expected to proceed to Sweden for a few days' elk-shooting, after which he will return with the Princess and his children to England, and proceed to Sandringham for the shooting season.

#### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Balmoral Castle on Monday upon their return to Buckingham Palace. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses drove to Ballater, where at the station a detachment of the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment, quartered at Ballater, paraded as a guard of honour, and the Duke accepted at the hands of Colonel Dunne the old colours of the regiment, after which the Duke and Duchess continued their journey to London. His Royal Highness during his stay in the Highlands killed thirty stags, including several roials.

The Duke and Duchess went to the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening.

The Duke has intimated to the Mayor of Liverpool that his Royal Highness's visit to that port will extend from Monday to Thursday next. His Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the new Art-Gallery, open the Seamen's Orphanage, attend the Musical Festival, and be present at a banquet given by the Mayor. The Duke will sojourn at Newsham House, and during his stay will visit General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, at Leasowe Castle.

The Empress of Russia will arrive in England about the middle of next month on a visit to the Duke and Duchess.

#### THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria inspected the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor on Thursday week, and visited the bazaar which was being held for the benefit of the institution. Her Majesty also inspected the pictures presented to the hospital by Miss Thompson, painter of "The Roll Call," &c., and of Chevalier L. Desanges, and witnessed a number of clever tricks of legerdemain exhibited by Mr. N. Albert Hunt, an amateur. The Empress afterwards planted a tree, it being the fifth planted within a very recent period by Royal visitors to the hospital.

The Empress, on the following day, visited Brighton, Mr. J. P. Knight, general manager of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway, acting as cicerone to her Majesty. The

Empress drove along the Esplanade and Marine Parade, and inspected the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion. Upon the departure of her Majesty from the railway terminus, the Mayor and Mayoress and some members of the Corporation were presented to her; after which the Empress proceeded to London, the train being under the charge of Mr. J. P. Knight.

Her Imperial Majesty, on Monday, travelled from St. Pancras station, via Leicester, to Melton Mowbray, passing the night at the Harborough Hotel, and returning to town on Tuesday.

The Empress, attended by M. Linger and suite, left London, on Thursday, for Steephill Castle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, travelling in a special saloon carriage by the 1.30 p.m. train from Victoria station to Portsmouth.

The Empress Eugénie, with the Prince Imperial, has returned to Chiselhurst from Switzerland.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Mrs. Tait, and Miss Tait have left Addington for Scotland. The Rev. Craufurd Tait, of Christ Church (the Primate's only son), has left for Killarney and other parts of Ireland.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left Brown's Hotel.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda have arrived at Moore Abbey, Kildare.

The Marchioness of Ormonde has left Kilkenny Castle to join the Marquis at his shooting-lodge at Kilcash.

Earl and Countess Manvers have arrived at Holme pier-pont, Nottingham.

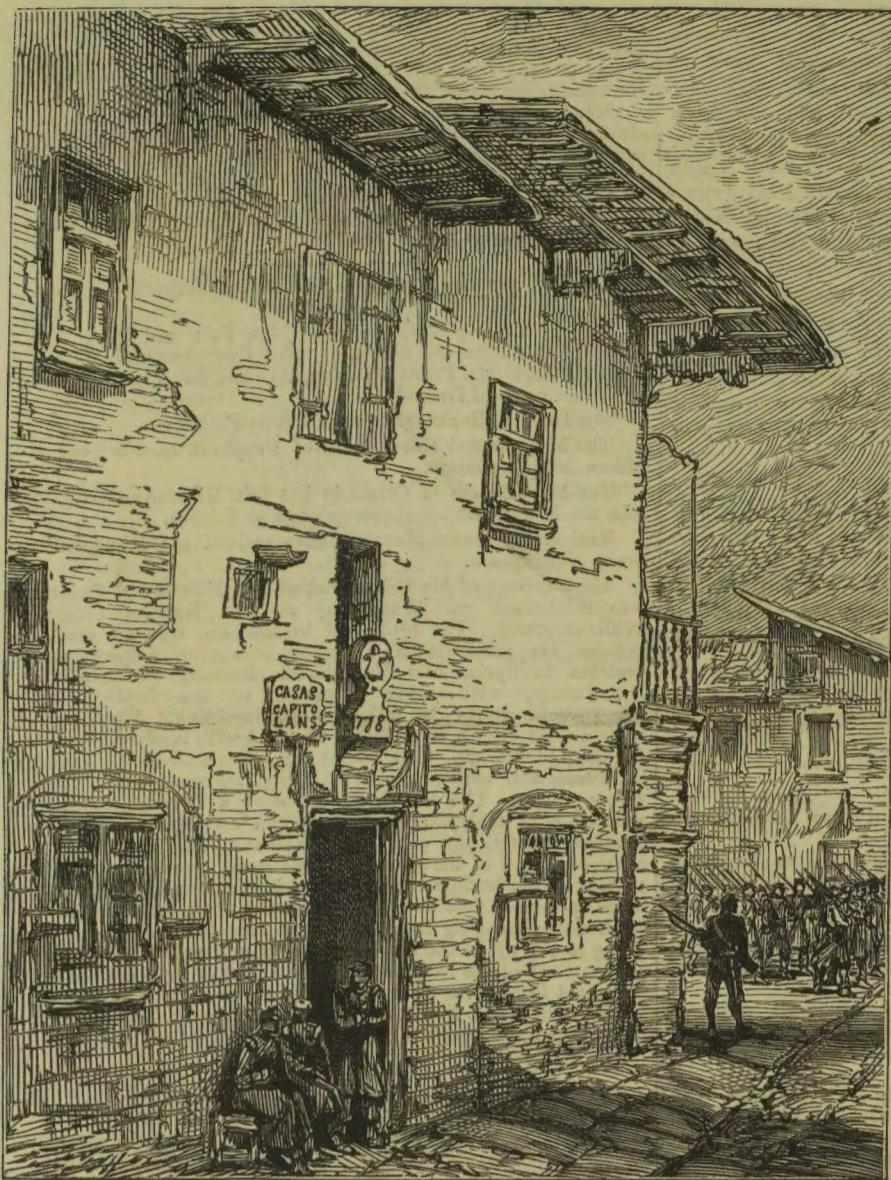
The marriage of Mr. Selim Bustros and Miss Emma Bustros was celebrated on Wednesday at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street. The bride and bridegroom, who are second cousins, are members of a family occupying a prominent position in Syria, and Mr. Habil Bustros, the head of the family, with other members of the family, had come from Syria to attend the wedding. The bride wore a dress of rich white faille, trimmed with lace and relieved by orange-blossoms. The bodice was en cœur, richly trimmed with lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms was a large flowing veil. The bride's jewels were a drop necklace of diamonds, a magnificent pendant, and earrings of the same precious stones, the gift of her husband; and her bracelets were composed of the same valuable gems, presented by the mother of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids (six in number) wore dresses of pale blue silk, trimmed with tulle and lace, with veils depending from wreaths of forget-me-nots, the veils being looped up on the left shoulder by a bunch of forget-me-nots. Each of the bridesmaids wore a locket or Syrian cross, a present from the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the arch-priest, the Rev. Eugene Popoff, assisted by the Rev. Basil Popoff, deacon, and MM. Yakoloff and Orloff, readers.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

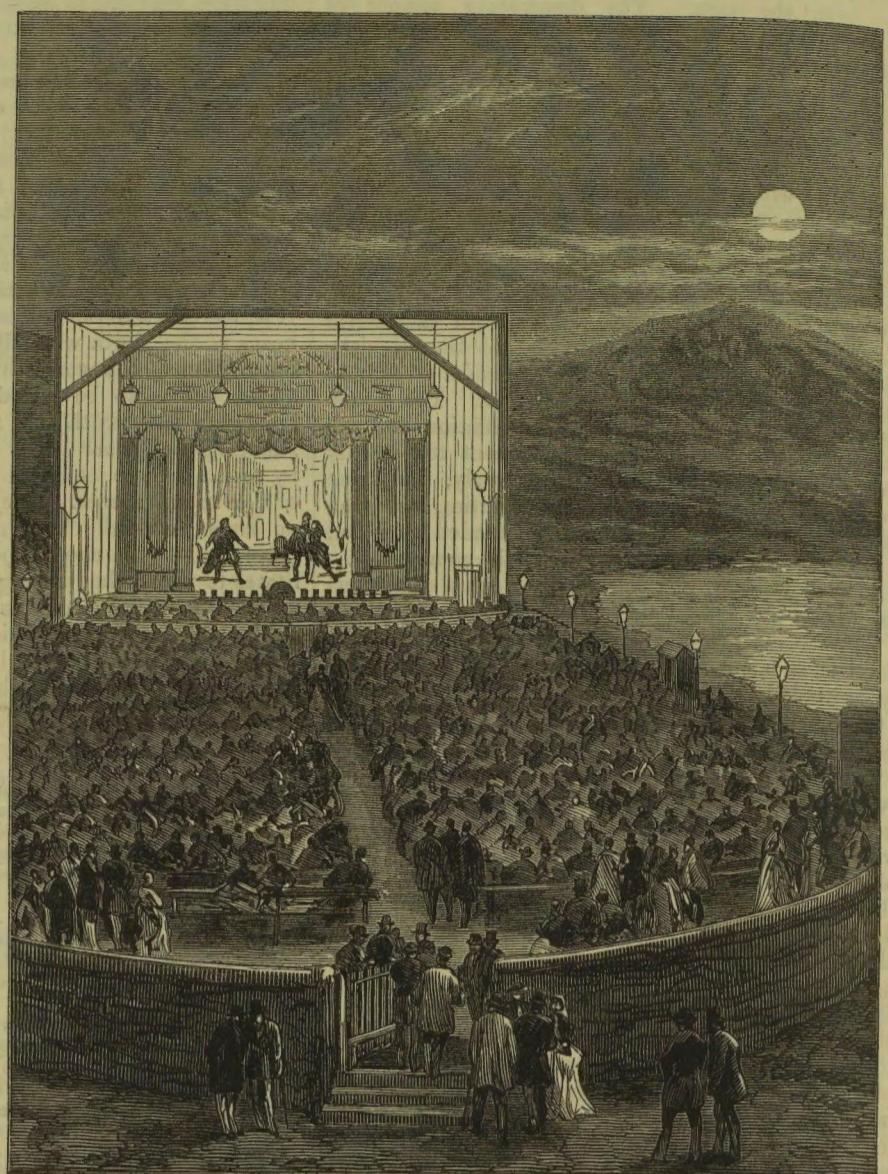
The small Catalonian town of Puycerda (or Puigcerda, as spelt in Ford's "Murray's Handbook of Spain") has been made famous during the last three weeks. It is a place of 2000 inhabitants, chief of the Cerdana valley, on the French frontier. The first syllable of the odd name, whether Puy or Puig, is not Spanish, but of some barbarous provincial language. It signifies "Head," so that Puy-Cerda is the Head of Cerda. But the three rivers which meet in this valley are the Segre and two smaller streams, the Rieu and Arabor. This is not far from the source of the Segre, which flows south-west to join the Ebro below Lerida. Puycerda is due north of Barcelona, nearly seventy miles, and about as far south of Toulouse, in France. It is a secluded place, almost surrounded by spurs of the Pyrenees. The little half-independent Republic of Audorre, which has often excited the curiosity of travellers with a political fancy, is not far west of Puycerda. The scenery is very picturesque, and the wild-goat shooting and trout-fishing in this district are said to be worthy of a sportsman's attention. Two hours' ride below Puycerda is the larger town of Seo d'Urgel, which was captured by 1500 Carlists, under Tristany, on the 17th ult. The Bishop of Urgel is head military chaplain of Don Carlos, and his partisans in the town are said to have pressed the commandant of the garrison, which numbered only 500, to surrender, after several days' fighting. After sacking the town of Urgel, the Carlists laid siege to Puycerda, having obtained some reinforcements. They occupied the hills of Laas Crues and Castellar de Nuch, commanding the town. The besieging force was under General Saballs. The garrison made a stout resistance during fourteen days. A column of troops was led to their relief by General Lopez Dominguez, nephew to Marshal Serrano. He seems to have conducted this service with greater energy and skill than any other Spanish General has yet shown in the present war. The road for baggage and artillery was very difficult, and he had to fight his way against large parties of the enemy in the passes of the Col de Cabra and Puynos. But he succeeded in reaching Puycerda on the 5th inst., and next morning attacked the besiegers, whom he dislodged from the heights of Crues and Castellar. The town was thus relieved, and its defence gives some interest to the sketches we have received from a witness of the siege. One shows the Carlists repulsed from an attack on the Puerta de Francia, the north gate of the town. Another represents the Ayuntamiento, or townhall, occupied by the military head-quarters. But this and other successes lately gained over the Carlists are in Eastern Spain. Their real strength is in Biscay and Navarre.

#### SUMMER THEATRE AT ATHENS.

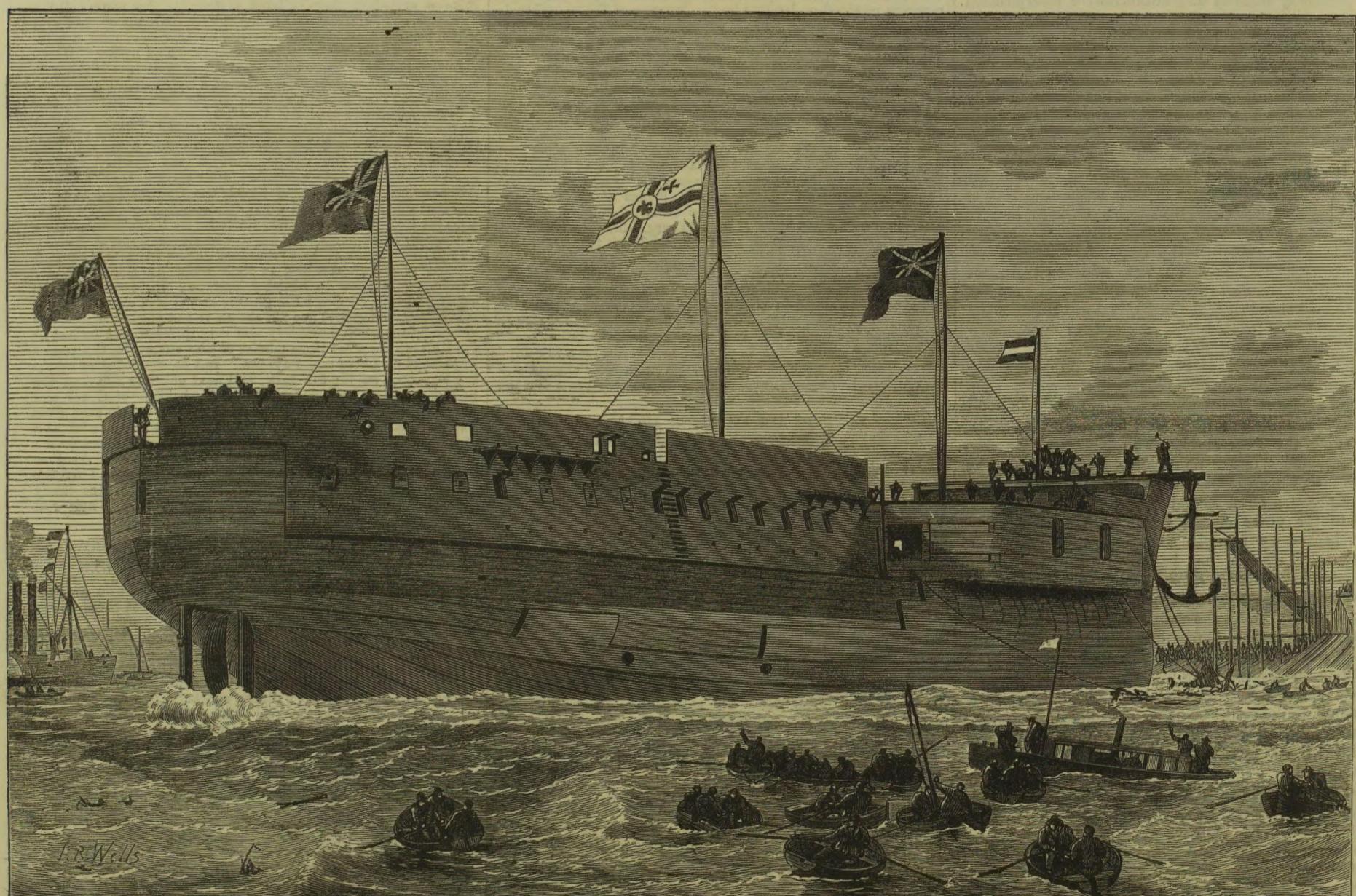
During the summer Athens is deserted by all who are not obliged to remain in it by duty or necessity. But these classes are sufficiently numerous to support two open-air Italian operas, of which one is established at the Apollo Theatre, near the columns of the Temple of Apollo, outside the town; and the other is by the seaside, on the Bay of Phalerum, to which there is a railway traversed in ten minutes. These theatres are wooden sheds run up with the strictest regard to economy, consisting merely of a stage and scenery offices and proscenium. There are few prettier sights than the Summer Theatre at Phalerum when the moon is at the full. The beautiful bay, so interesting from many classic associations, glistens in the light beneath a cloudless sky. The mountain chain of Hymettus slopes in the background to the sea, and gentle breezes fan the audience, who have been languishing during the day in the heat and dust of the city. The cost of admission to this little paradise is exactly one shilling, including return ticket by rail. The operas are sufficiently well performed to be attractive, and are as varied as in London, ranging from the "Barbiere" to "Norma." The only custom prevalent at these theatres which causes some little surprise is the habit indulged in of pelting the principal performers with small bouquets while they are in the act of singing. The prima donna and the tenor, who are deservedly great favourites, nightly stand fire in a manner which shows that they might usefully be enlisted in a struggle more serious than an operatic campaign.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: TOWNHALL OF PUYCERDA.



SUMMER THEATRE AT PHALERUM BAY, NAPLES.



LAUNCH OF THE GERMAN IRONCLAD FRIGATE DEUTSCHLAND, AT POPLAR.



SOUTHPORT PAVILION, WINTER GARDEN, AND AQUARIUM.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 24.

There has been a dearth of political news this week, and the interest of the Parisians has almost exclusively centred in coming events. The result of the final poll in the department of Maine-et-Loire, on Sunday next, is anxiously awaited; besides which Royalists, Bonapartists, and Republicans are strenuously preparing for the great electoral contest which in another ten days' time will be waging throughout France. It is on Sunday week that the electoral body will be called upon to nominate no less than fourteen hundred general councillors, whose terms of office are about expiring; and, although the Governmental organs are fond of maintaining that purely administrative character pertains to these provincial assemblies, it is certain that under present circumstances the coming poll will have, in many respects, a political character. No less than 266 members of the National Assembly are also general councillors, 140 belonging to the Right and 126 to the various groups of the Left. Of these 68 Royalists and 55 Republicans vacate their seats on Oct. 4, and offer themselves for re-election. Under these circumstances the coming poll will furnish a very decided criterion as to the present current of public opinion.

Marshal MacMahon has returned from his northern tour, and has since left Paris for the Duc d'Harcourt's estate in the Loiret, whence there are rumours of his proceeding on a visit to Nevers, where General Ducrot is quartered with his corps-d'armée. The President's excursion in the north of France terminated with a visit to St. Quentin, a city noted for its Republican traditions, and which received him in accordance with them. Unlike the previous excursion in Brittany, however, this last journey does not appear to have been quite so fertile in incidents as the newspaper reporters desired. The latter have, therefore, been propagating a canard to the effect that, while the presidential cortège was defiling through the streets of Arras, a man stepped forward and greeted the Marshal with the shout of "Vive l'Empereur!" to which the Chief of the State responded by looking him steadily in the face and exclaiming, in a loud tone, "Vive la République!" A provincial Monarchical print having been the first to put this story in circulation, several of the Republican journals affected to believe in it, and welcomed it as a proof that the Marshal had at length opened his eyes to the true desires of France. It is almost needless to add, however, that this highly improbable story has since been semi-officially denied.

The trial of Colonel Villette, Captain Doineau, and the various officials accused of complicity in the escape of ex-Marshal Bazaine was being completed as I closed my last week's letter. The address delivered by Maitre Lachaud in defence of the two principal accused was in his accustomed most eloquent and impressive style, and earned him the applause and felicitations of his colleagues of the Bar; but failed, however, to procure the acquittal of his clients. In delivering judgment, the President strongly negatived the idea of the escape having been effected by the postern-gate, and held that a rope, proved to have been prepared by Colonel Villette, had been the means employed. The warders, Plantin and Gigoux, the former especially, had, at all events, been guilty of gross negligence, and Doineau had undoubtedly been an accomplice in the evasion. In consequence, Villette and Plantin were each condemned to six months' imprisonment; while Doineau and Gigoux were let off with two months and one month respectively. Marchi, the director of the prison; Barrau, the ex-Marshal's valet; and the gaolers, Le François and Leterme, were acquitted. M. de Riel, it may be added, was sentenced, *in contumaciam*, to ten months' imprisonment. Apropos of ex-Marshal Bazaine, the M. Regnier whose name was so intimately associated with the capitulation of Metz during the Trianon trial, has been condemned, by default, to death, for having acted as a spy and given intelligence to the Germans during the Franco-Prussian war.

The Permanent Commission of the National Assembly held another long sitting this week, the Republican interpellators being, as usual, MM. de Mahy, Picard, and Tirard. The latter questioned the Ministers concerning the rigorous treatment of the press, which he declared to be intolerable. He especially protested against the recent warning sent to the *Journal des Débats*, and drew attention to the manner in which the provincial democratic press was being persecuted. The Minister of the Interior answered that the Government could not tolerate calumnious attacks against its authority or the votes of the National Assembly. M. d'Aboville then complained of the suspension of the *Univers* and of the recognition of the Spanish Republic; and a warm discussion followed apropos of the prohibition of the sale of the Count de Chambord's portraits bearing the Royal arms. A debate concerning the return of the Orenoque frigate from Civita Vecchia ensued; and, after a final incident concerning the Marseilles court-martials, the sitting terminated — the Ministers having ingeniously eluded or pooh-poohed almost every one of the questions put to them.

Apropos of the military trials at Marseilles, it may be mentioned that several of the persons accused of having made illegal arrests after Sept. 4, 1870, have been condemned to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from two to five years. Two of the accused have, however, been set at liberty, and among them M. Gustave Naquet, editor of the *Bordeaux Tribune*.

Count de Montalivet, for many years Louis Philippe's Minister of the Household, and whose adhesion to the Republic caused such a sensation a month or two ago, has declined to come forward as a candidate for the representation of Nice, in accordance with an invitation addressed to him; but he announces that he remains the supporter of a Conservative Republic as advocated by M. Thiers. The latter, by-the-way, has left Paris, with his wife and sister-in-law, on a tour through Italy.

M. Victor Séjour, a dramatic author of note, best known by his "Richard III," "Le Fils de la Nuit," and "La Tireuse de Cartes," died of consumption on Sunday last; and the death is announced of M. Elie de Beaumont, the eminent geologist and secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, at the age of seventy-six.

## BELGIUM.

The King has taken possession of the new chalet which has been constructed for his Majesty on the dyke at Ostend. His Majesty breakfasted there on the 22nd inst., and left in the afternoon for Brussels.

Extensive preparations have been made at Brussels for the celebration of the national fêtes commemorative of the anniversary of the independence of Belgium. The *Tir-National* was opened pro forma on Saturday, but the official inauguration by the King did not take place until Wednesday.

## HOLLAND.

The King opened the Parliament on Monday by a speech from the throne. His Majesty referred to the cordial manner in which the jubilee of his accession was celebrated. He said that relations with foreign Powers were very friendly. From a financial point of view the State was prosperous, and he

had also to announce that the crops were satisfactory. The King recommended that great public works should be undertaken or prepared, and mentioned specially the drainage of a portion of the Zuyder Zee. His Majesty stated that a scheme for a partial revision of the penal code had been drawn up, and he recommended that serious attention should be given to the education laws, with a view to consider what modifications were necessary. The news from Atchin gave reason to anticipate that prudence and perseverance will triumph over the resistance of the enemy. In conclusion, his Majesty praised the army and navy in the East Indies, and said that the condition of the colonies was satisfactory.

A telegram from the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies appears to show that, in his Excellency's opinion the Atchin war is by no means likely to be soon over.

Prince Alexander, second son of the King, who has made a long tour through Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, has returned to the Hague.

The Dutch East Indian Budget for 1875 was published last Saturday. The revenue is estimated at 129,000,000 fl., and the expenditure at 119,000,000 fl., thus showing a surplus of 10,000,000 fl. The expenses incurred by the Sumatra expedition will be covered out of the Budget of 1873, which will still leave a surplus of 4,000,000 fl. The Government sales of produce exceed the estimated amount by 8,000,000 fl. The accumulated surpluses will be appropriated to the construction of railroads in Java.

## GERMANY.

On Saturday the Emperor William left Hanover for Kiel, in order to be present at the launch of the ironclad frigate the Frederick the Great. This new cuirassed frigate was built at the Government wharf at Ellerbeck, and is exactly like the Borussia, launched in November last. With a bulk of 4118 tons, and steam-engines of 5400-horse power, it has a cuirass of 11 in. round the turrets and centre. Its armament is to consist of four 26-centimetre guns in the turrets and two 21-centimetre guns placed fore and aft. This is the seventh iron-cased frigate of the German navy, and the eighth is expected to leave the stocks next summer. The Emperor, on his way stopped at Altona, where he was enthusiastically welcomed, and an address was presented to him by the Burgomaster. At Kiel he was received by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg and the civic authorities. The town was illuminated at night. The launch was successfully effected on Sunday. In the course of the morning the Emperor received deputations from twenty-one towns in Schleswig-Holstein, and expressed his thanks for the proofs of affection he had met with throughout his journey. After the christening of the ship a dinner was given at the Belleville Hotel, and the Emperor drank to the prosperity of the German navy and the country he was visiting. General Stosch, chief of the Admiralty, returned thanks, and promised his Majesty that the Imperial marine should become a worthy sister of the army. The Emperor took his departure at half-past six, arriving at Berlin the next morning. It is announced that the Emperor will leave Berlin next week for Baden-Baden, and remain there until the middle of next month.

On Sunday afternoon the Crown Prince and Princess received at Berlin the new American Minister, Mr. Bancroft Davis, and afterwards the Spanish Minister, Senor Rascon, who had requested an audience of their Royal Highnesses.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has returned to Berlin from Hanover, where the Emperor personally conferred upon him the order of the Black Eagle.

A meeting of delegates from the Women's Associations throughout Germany has been convoked by the Empress at Berlin, for the beginning of October. The Queen of Saxony and Wurtemburg, Princess Alice of Hesse, and the Grand Duchess of Baden have promised to be present.

The Berlin official gazette announces the appointment of Herr Friedenthal, Vice-President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies and member of the German Parliament, as Minister of Agriculture.

Yesterday week the religious Conferences at Bonn were brought to a close. An understanding upon various points has, it is said, been arrived at between a number of influential men of various denominations.

We learn from Paderborn that Bishop Martin has been sentenced by the Court of First Instance to four months' imprisonment for the publication of his pastoral letter of March 14 last. The sentence of a fine of 200 thalers passed upon Bishop Ermeland for the illegal appointment of priests has been confirmed by the Prussian Court of Second Instance at Königsberg.

The obligatory use of the German language as the vehicle of instruction in the elementary schools in Alsace and Lorraine has been partially extended to private schools for girls. Pupils under fourteen are to use German exclusively in learning religion, history, and geography; while in districts with a French-speaking population German is to be employed for five hours a week for girls under ten, nine hours for those under fourteen, and eleven hours for older ones.

There is some renewed ferment as to the treatment of Danish subjects by the Prussian authorities ruling Schleswig.

According to a Vienna paper, Prince Bismarck has proposed that Denmark should enter the German Bund, its integrity being guaranteed, the whole of Schleswig being ceded to it, and the Danish fleet becoming part of that of Germany. But in well-informed circles the story is ridiculed and looked on as a mere canard.

## ITALY.

The King received Prince Milan of Servia privately at Turin on Sunday.

The Pope received, on Sunday, a number of the members of the Roman nobility who have remained faithful to his cause. His Holiness gave his blessing to his visitors, and delivered a speech in answer to an address which deplored "the occupation of the Eternal City, the greatest dishonour of the civilised savages of ungrateful Europe."

A monument bearing the names of the men killed in the fighting at the taking of Rome, on Sept. 20, 1870, was unveiled on Sunday. The Minister of the Interior and all the civil and military authorities attended the ceremony, and the Mayor of Rome delivered a speech, which was received with loud cries of "Long live the King!" A large crowd and a great number of National Guards were present.

From Mantua we learn of the arrest of Bishop Rota, who has been sentenced to six days' imprisonment.

## RUSSIA.

The Czaerwitz has been appointed General of Cavalry and Infantry and Commander of the Corps of Guards.

In consequence of the circulation of revolutionary proclamations, many peasants in several provinces have been arrested. It is also proposed to suppress workmen's associations on account of their Socialist tendencies. In St. Petersburg the police have paid domiciliary visits to the houses of suspected persons.

## AMERICA.

Measures have been adopted by the United States Government for the suppression of the revolt at New Orleans, and apparently with success. Acting under instructions from Washington, General Emery, the commander of the Federal

troops in Louisiana, informed Mr. M'Henry and Mr. Penn that the Administration must be restored to its former position, and that the arms and arsenal that had been captured must be given up, an amnesty being guaranteed if this course should be taken. Mr. M'Henry accepted the conditions thus offered, and said there was no desire to resist the mandate of the Executive. Colonel Brooke was appointed commander of the city pending the recognition of the State Government. Governor Kellogg has ordered all the State officers and the police to resume their functions.

The Republican Convention of New York has nominated General Dix as Republican candidate for the post of Governor, in opposition to Mr. Tilden, the candidate nominated by the Democratic Convention.

In consequence of the continuance of conflicts between the whites and negroes in Alabama, it has been found necessary to send a military force there for the protection of public order.

A Washington telegram states that the Government has paid the claim of 2,000,000 dols. awarded to British subjects by the Anglo-American Commission.

General Miles reports some successful engagements with the Indians of Red River.

## CANADA.

The new Government of the province of Quebec has entered office. Mr. Boucherville is Premier, and Mr. Robertson Treasurer. The new Ministry is said to be of the same political character as its predecessor.

## BRAZIL.

At the closing of the Legislative Chambers, on the 12th inst., a message from the Emperor was read. In it his Majesty referred to several measures of improvement now in progress in his dominions, especially as regards agricultural works, military service, education, and elections.

M. Victor Séjour, an eminent French dramatist, died in Paris on Sunday.

The municipality of Nimes has resolved on erecting a statue of M. Guizot in one of the gardens of the new museum there.

The subscriptions to the new Turkish loan have closed with satisfactory results. The amount subscribed is £2,500,000.

Ali Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, has presented to Marshal MacMahon, in the name of the Sultan, the grand cross of the Order of the Medjidie.

A native at Calcutta attempted to cure himself of leprosy by allowing himself to be bitten by a cobra, but the remedy was found to be worse than the disease.

In consequence of the alleged prevalence of plague in the East, the Algerians have been forbidden by the Governor-General to undertake any pilgrimages to Mecca this year.

According to a Mecklenburg journal the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin has received the insignia of a Field Marshal of the Russian army from the Emperor Alexander.

The Russian *Nouvelles Contemporaines* states that Monsignor Arsène, Metropolitan of Kiev and Galitch, has presented 35,000 roubles to found an asylum for aged and indigent ecclesiastics.

The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin states that an insurrection has broken out in Khokand, and that the Khan has sent for help to Tashkend, but that Russia declines to interfere.

By permission of the German War Office, the Persian Government has purchased 60,000 chassepot rifles, which were captured in the last war.

A congress for establishing a uniform system of numbering and classifying yarn was opened, on Tuesday, at Brussels, by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Oxley, the master of the Grimsby smack Grand Charge, which rescued the aeronaut, M. Duruof, and his wife in the North Sea, has had conferred upon him the medal and insignia of the French Society for the Saving of Life.

In accordance with the demands made by the British Cabinet on account of the outrage on Consul Magee, the Government of Guatemala has caused the British flag to be saluted, and has paid the indemnity awarded to the injured official.

The United States Government has dispatched a Commission to inspect the water-work systems of Europe. The Commissioners have examined the works being carried on to improve the navigation of the Danube.

We hear from the Cape of Good Hope that the yield of the gold-fields is improving, and that a nugget weighing 7 lb. 4 oz. had been found. At the diamond-fields business was dull. A ten-carat black stone had, however, been discovered.

The International Postal Congress at Berne has laid down general conditions in reference to registered letters, and has restricted free letters to those sent on service matters by the postal administration. It has fixed the general tariff for letters weighing 15 grammes at 25 centimes; and for samples, newspapers, and printed matter weighing 50 grammes at 7 centimes.

An attempt was made a week or two ago to stop the Jugernaut festival at Serampore, on the ground that the car was not sufficiently strong. The priests procured the help of one of the best engineers in Calcutta, and eventually, after hard work at the car, carried their point, and the festival was held as it had been held for ages.

The newest Parisian toy out is a little tower in coloured tin; a soldier in lead is suspended by a thread, and there is a little boat below. The feat consists in turning a bit of wire, which, sending the boat round the tower, will cause it to arrive at the moment when the soldier drops, and receive him. The allusion is, of course, to Bazaine.

The *New York Times* states that a statue of Abraham Lincoln, which is to be placed in Lincoln-square, about one mile east of the eastern portico of the Capitol at Washington, is in process of execution at Rome by the sculptor Ball. The subscription for this statue was started by an old slave woman to the United States Sanitary Commission immediately after the signing of the emancipation proclamation. Congress, at the last Session, appropriated £3000 for a pedestal for the statue.

A few particulars about the members of the Austrian Arctic Expedition and their remarkable discovery are telegraphed from Vienna to the *Daily News*. The new country, as far as it has been explored, comprises five islands, and contains hares and foxes. When rescued, the members of the expedition were in rags, and for a fortnight had been short of provisions and of firing. They were compelled to shoot all the sledge-dogs, as the animals showed signs of madness. Sir Henry Rawlinson has sent a congratulatory letter to the Vienna Geographical Society with respect to the expedition. He says that its members will take the first rank among Polar explorers, and that nowhere will their great service to science and their personal gallantry be more highly appreciated than in England. The expedition arrived at Hamburg on Tuesday night, and was most enthusiastically received.



SINGING FOR BREAD.—BY F. DELFRAGGER.

BY PERMISSION OF THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

The Grand Council of Soleure is about to consider a petition demanding the suppression of a convent and three other religious institutions. Their combined property amounts to 3,844,000f. in land and forests, a sufficient amount of which is to be capitalised in order to purchase annuities for those whom it is proposed to dispossess, and the remainder to be applied to the use of schools, communal purposes, &c.

Of the fêtes recently held at Tournai, Belgium, the principal feature was a grand procession, introducing a number of historical personages whose names are connected with the annals of the city. About 200,000f. was spent by the municipal authorities to defray the cost of the festivities. Visitors from the neighbouring towns and also from France were present in large numbers, and the spectacle was very effective.

Father Beckx, the General of the Jesuits, has been disputing with the Italian Government in the law courts over a rich prize. A short time back the Marquis Federico Fagnani died in Turin, and left the whole of his property to the Jesuits for the purpose of building schools and colleges. The State, however, intervened, and claimed the estate under the law for the conversion of the Church property. Father Beckx thereupon disputed the right of the Government to interfere, but lost his cause both in the Court of First Instance and in the Court of Appeal. He then carried the matter before the Court of Cassation at Turin, which last week decided against him, confirming the decisions of the previous tribunals, and severely censuring him for appealing against them.

The capture of a slave-dhow by her Majesty's ship Vulture, Commander A. T. Brooke, is reported. The Vulture was cruising off the north-west coast of Madagascar, on the morning of Aug. 11, when a sail to the south-west was reported by the masthead-man. Chase was given, and nearly five hours afterwards the dhow was boarded. It was full of slaves—forty-one men, fifty-nine women, and 137 children. The slaves were suffering acutely from weakness and cramp, having had to remain in one position for a long time. Several of the children were unable to straighten their legs for three or four days after they were received on board. One woman was found buried up to her neck in damp sand at the bottom of the slave-dhow, under the lower slave-deck. The owners were thirty-five armed Arabs, and the captain determined to take them to Zanzibar and have them summarily dealt with. The Vulture sailed for the Seychelles, after burning the dhow and picking up four boats that had been sent away cruising a few days previously. The passage was made in ten days, and during that time seventeen liberated slaves died of dysentery and extreme debility. This is the largest capture which has been made for a very long time.

#### THE FIRST AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The meeting of a Congress at Philadelphia in September, 1774, the hundredth anniversary of which has just been celebrated in that city as the first of a series of centennial memorials, was an event of great interest and great importance in its time.

Fifty-five delegates from the thirteen colonies attended at the Congress, representing a white population of above two millions. The delegates were instructed (we quote from the credentials of the deputies from South Carolina) "to consider the Acts lately passed and bills depending in Parliament with regard to the port of Boston and the colony of Massachusetts Bay, which Acts and bills in their precedents and consequences affect the whole continent of America; also the grievances under which America labours by reason of the several Acts of Parliament that impose taxes or duties for raising revenue, and lay unnecessary restraints and burdens on trade; and the statutes, Parliamentary Acts, and Royal instructions, which make an invidious distinction between his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain and America." The deputies were to "concert and prosecute such legal measures as in their opinion would be most likely to obtain a repeal of the said Acts and redress of those grievances."

The Congress did not claim to be a Government.

On the first day of the meeting, Sept. 5, Mr. Rutledge, delegate from South Carolina, said:—"We have no legal authority, and obedience to our determination will only follow the reasonableness, the apparent utility, and necessity of the measures we adopt. We have no coercive or legislative authority. Our constituents are bound only in honour to observe our determinations." Patrick Henry made "a great speech" on that day, but there appears to be very little authentic record of it. A question arose whether the voting should be by colonies or by poll of the delegates. Patrick Henry said:—"Fleets and armies show that Government is dissolved; we are in a state of nature. The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more; I am not a Virginian, but an American." "Slaves," he said, "are to be thrown out of the question, and if the freemen can be represented according to their numbers I am satisfied."

On the 6th, the second day of meeting, Congress adopted rules in debating and determining questions. 1. Each colony or province had one vote. 2. No person could speak more than twice on the same point without leave. 3. No question could be determined the day on which it was agitated and debated if any one of the colonies desired the determination to be postponed to another day. 4. The door was to be kept shut during the time of business, and the members to consider themselves under the strongest obligations of honour to keep the proceedings secret until the majority should direct them to be made public.

Every sitting was opened with prayer; and on the third day the Rev. Dr. Duché, Rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, read before the delegates the 35th of the Psalms of David, beginning, "Plead my cause with them that strive with me; fight against them that fight against me." This is described as having created a deep impression. Committees were appointed to consider and report on various matters; and later in the month the Congress began to come to practical resolutions.

On the 19th it was unanimously resolved that the Congress request the merchants and others in the several colonies not to send to Great Britain any orders for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already sent to be delayed or suspended until the sense of the Congress on the means to be taken for the preservation of the liberties of America should be made public.

On the 27th the Congress unanimously resolved that, from and after Dec. 1, 1774, there should be no importation into British America, from Great Britain or Ireland, of any goods, wares, or merchandise exported therefrom, and that they should not be used or purchased if imported after that day.

It was further resolved, on the 30th, that, from and after Sept. 10, 1775, the exportation of all merchandise, and every commodity whatsoever, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies ought to cease, unless the grievances of America should be redressed before that time.

It was resolved, on Oct. 8, that the Congress approve the opposition of the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay to the execution of the obnoxious Acts of Parliament; and if the same

should be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in such case all America ought to support them in their opposition.

On the 11th a memorial to the people of British America stating the necessity of adhering to the measures of Congress, and an address to the people of Great Britain, were unanimously resolved on.

Congress, on the 14th, made a declaration and framed resolves relative to the rights and grievances of the colonies.

On the 25th a petition to the King was adopted, and was ordered to be inclosed in a letter to the several colony agents, in order that the same might be by them presented to his Majesty. This petition recited the grievances of the colonies, and asked for redress of them.

Finally, having passed a resolution recommending that delegates should meet again on May 10, 1775, the Congress was dissolved on the 26th; and, says John Adams in his diary, "we took our departure from the happy, the peaceful, the hospitable, and polite city of Philadelphia." Substantially, national independence had begun.—*Times*.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beckwith, George Langton, to be Vicar of Collingham, Yorkshire.  
Boyer, R. B.; Superintendent of the Missions to Seamen Afloat.  
Bullivant, Charles; Vicar of Hednesford.  
Crass, W.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Devonport; Vicar of Walsden, Lancashire.  
Dale, F. S.; Vicar of Dartford, Kent.  
French, John V.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Cheltenham; Vicar of Erith, Kent.  
Hudson, W.; Vicar of Bishopsthorpe.  
Jenyns, Charles Fitzgerald Gambier; Rector of Knebworth, Herts.  
Metcalfe, W. H.; Curate of Honiton; Vicar of Ottery St. Mary.  
O'Donoghue, F. T.; Vicar of Walsden; Vicar of St. Paul's, Devonport.  
Perry, Muschamp J. J.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Alnwick; Surrogate.  
Shape, A. W.; Chaplain of the Union Workhouse.  
Tanner, T. G.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Chapel, St. John's wood.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Chichester consecrated a new church at Hastings, which has been built by a lady resident.

A painted-glass window, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of Regent-street, has been placed in Byfleet church, Weybridge, by Mrs. Edmund Moore, in memory of her husband, Mr. Edmund F. Moore, Q.C., Bencher of the Middle Temple.

Harvest festivals have recently been held in several of the London churches. The service at St. James's, Clerkenwell, was attended by the Lord Mayor. Next Sunday will be kept as a harvest thanksgiving festival at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Church of the Resurrection, recently constructed in the Rue de Stassart, Brussels, of which the Rev. J. C. Jenkins, M.A., will be the Chaplain, is to be opened for Divine service on Oct. 15.

The new nave of St. Stephen's, Clewer, was opened, under the Bishop's license, on Thursday morning, with a public service. The altar was lighted with candles and decorated with flowers.

A new church is about to be erected in the Ashburnham-road, close to Cremorne Gardens, a temporary church having been for some time placed there. The new church will have an ecclesiastical district assigned to it out of the mother parish of St. Luke, and will be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

The Rev. Canon Woodhouse has been presented with an épergne, valued at £40, from the teacher and scholars of St. Peter's Sunday-schools, at Blackburn; and the Rev. G. Burwell, the Curate of St. Peter's, who is going with Mr. Woodhouse to St. Andrew's, Manchester, with a timepiece.

The Church of St. Ann, recently erected at Moseley, near Birmingham, was consecrated, on Tuesday, by the Bishop of Worcester. This church, which is the gift of Miss Anderton, of Moseley, is situated at Parkhill. It is built in the Early Gothic style of architecture, and affords accommodation for 400 persons. Mr. Preedy, of London, was the architect, and Messrs. Wilson and Son, Soho-hill, Birmingham, the builders.

The suggestion that a stained-glass window should be fixed in Ecclesfield parish church, to the memory of Mrs. Alfred Gatty, was so promptly met by the subscriptions of her personal friends that there was no need for appealing to that larger public to whom she was also well known through her writings. The sum of £260 was quickly raised, beyond the incidental expenses incurred in advertising, and the large south transept window was selected for receiving the memorial. Messrs. Clayton and Bell were intrusted with the execution of the design; and those artists, with great generosity and sympathy with one who loved and appreciated art in all its branches, undertook to supply the work for the amount in hand, though this was considerably below their estimate for the magnificent window they have produced. It consists of ten lights in two tiers, with tracery above.

In the financial year ended March 31 last £8588 7s. 11d. was sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as conscience money.

A legacy of £10,000 has been left to Dundee Infirmary to be employed in the improvement of the nursing department.

Dr. Darley, Archdeacon of Ardagh, was elected at Cavan, on Wednesday, to the vacant bishopric of Kilmore.

The autumn assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales will this year commence at Huddersfield, on Oct. 12, when the inaugural address will be delivered by the president, the Rev. J. Guiness Rogers.

Sir Henry Thurston Holland was on Tuesday returned, unopposed, member for Midhurst, in the Conservative interest, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Perceval, who succeeded to the peerage through the death of his uncle, Lord Egmont.

In reference to the portrait of the late Lord George Manners, M.P., which was engraved for our last, the photograph was mentioned as having been taken by Mr. Caldesi. It ought to have been stated that the present occupants of the photographic studio and publishing office, 13, Pall-mall East, are the new firm of Messrs. Lombardi and Co., successors to Mr. Caldesi.

A romance by the late Alexandre Dumas, not hitherto published in England, is begun this week in the *Penny Illustrated Paper*. "The Mohicans of Paris" is the title of this new serial story, which abounds in the dramatic incidents and chivalrous adventures characteristic of Alexandre Dumas's stirring romances. The translation is being made by Mr. John Latey, jun., whose English version of Paul Féval's "Three Red Knights" has just been brought to a close in the same paper.

The Association of the Chambers of Commerce began its autumnal conference at Newcastle on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., and resolutions respecting the Bank Charter Act, foreign duties on British colonial produce, bills of sale, land communication with China, and other subjects were passed. At Wednesday's meeting resolutions were passed in favour of the utilisation of the Indian museum and library, the appointment of a Minister of Commerce, the Registration of Firms Bill, and a bill giving railway and canal companies power to deal with questions relating to traffic and tolls. The subjects of the metric system, factory returns, and unseaworthy ships were also discussed.

#### The Extra Supplement.

##### "SINGING FOR BREAD."

"No song, no supper!" was the jocular maxim of old-fashioned convivial parties in the time of our forefathers, who could often sing, as well as eat and drink, with a heartier freedom than we care to affect. But the little German boy and girl are differently situated in Mr. Defragger's picture, which has been copied for our Engraving from a photograph issued by the Berlin Photographic Company. Their chance, indeed, of an evening meal depends on their successful exercise of a couple of treble voices, accompanied by the guitar in Lieschen's hands. The father, an athletic, middle-aged peasant, who ought to wield a spade in the fields or an axe in the forest of his native district, leads these poor children up and down to win him a lazy and disgraceful living, which ought to be stopped by the police. Look at the hypocritical vagabond standing behind them, wrapped in his big cloak, and demurely casting down his eyes in a pretended fit of sacred rapture at the gifts and graces of his offspring! The rustic family and guests at this roadside beer-house are nevertheless pleased with the young songsters' performance. A crust of rye-bread and a bit of skimmed milk cheese, with a mug of refreshing drink, will presently be given to each of the strangers, and they may even look for a groschen from the liberality of that travelling artisan, who enjoys in his Wanderjahre these meetings with a variety of characters and conditions of life. The large dog and the little child, among the audience of this music, seem rather at a loss to know what it means, or why such odd people should come and make such an odd noise in the house. It is only "Singing for Bread."

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The fees received for admission to the jewel-house in the Tower during the year ended March 31 last amounted to £3630.

The authorities of the Mint have decided on suspending coinage operations for three months, in order to enable the necessary repairs to the building to be carried out.

The precepts for the election of a new Lord Mayor are issued, and on Tuesday next the Liverymen will assemble at the Guildhall to nominate a successor to Sir Andrew Lusk.

The executors of the will of the late Miss Hannah Brackenbury have presented £500 to the University College Hospital from the funds left by that lady for distribution to charitable purposes.

An Act of Parliament has been issued, passed in the last Session, to form a subway under the Thames from North Woolwich to South Woolwich, which, it is declared, would be of great public and local advantage.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union are organising a series of lectures in connection with the classes of the International Exhibition; and to-day (Saturday) a lecture on Ancient and Modern Bookbinding will be given.

London, as is shown by the monthly report of Mr. Bolton, the water examiner, is now well supplied with a constant service of water available for hydrants. Between six and seven hundred miles of streets contain mains constantly charged, and upwards of 2500 hydrants are already fixed.

Christ's Hospital was visited officially on Monday (being St. Matthew's Day), according to the annual custom, by the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and others. A service was held in the church, and afterwards the usual formal ceremonies were performed.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon presided, on Monday night, at a meeting held in Clerkenwell for the purpose of promoting a movement in favour of the free opening of the Tower of London. Mr. Dixon delivered an address in support of the proposal, and a memorial to Mr. Disraeli on the subject was adopted.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week in September) was 91,512, of whom 33,678 are classified as indoor and 57,834 as outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 6735, 9501, and 26,138 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 520, of whom 343 were men, 149 women, and 28 children.

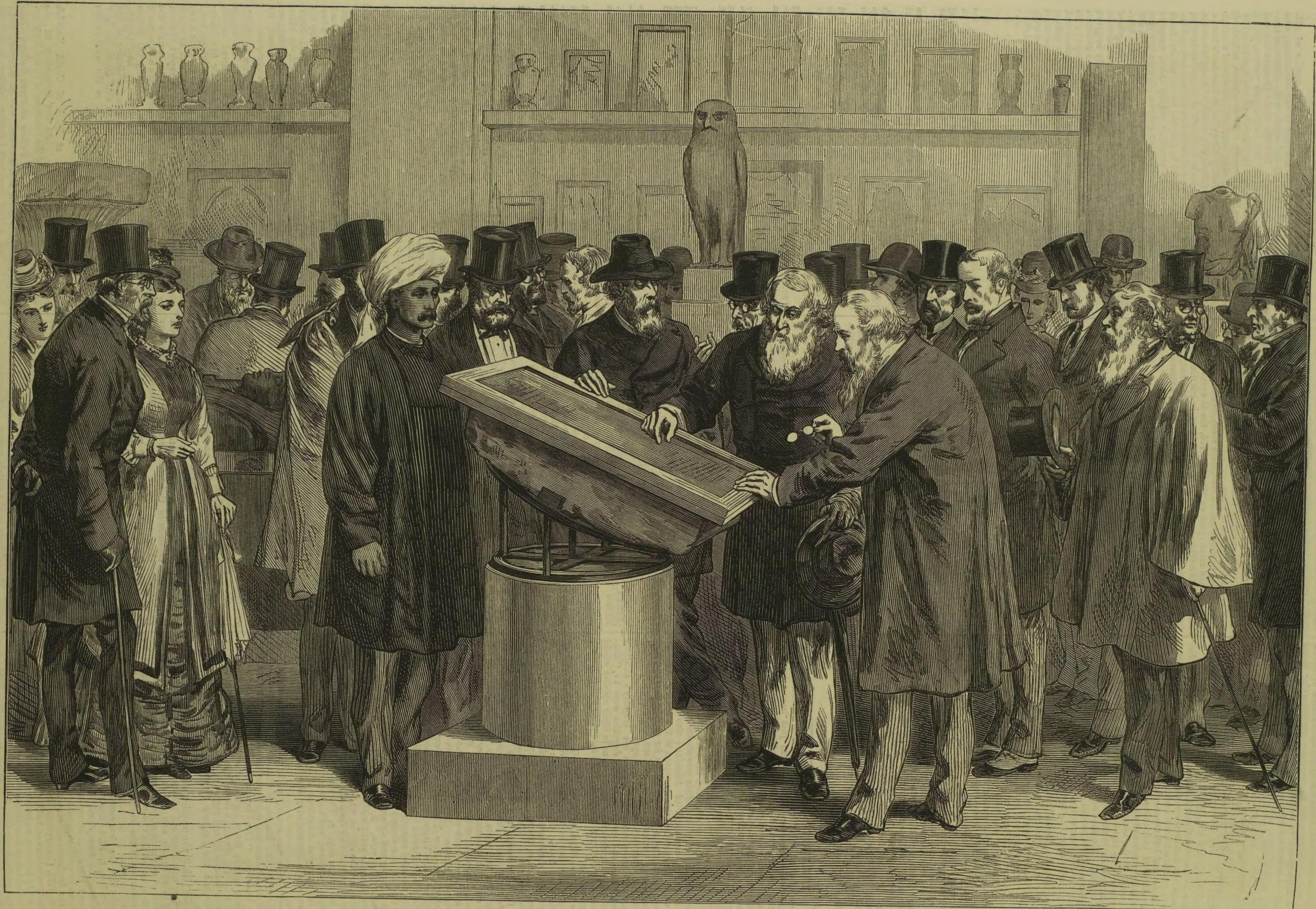
The governors of the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, are carrying out an extensive enlargement of their premises, which, when completed, will nearly double its existing accommodation. The cost of these additions will amount to £30,000, and towards this sum the Grocers' Company have presented the authorities with a donation of £20,000, which is to be spent in the erection of "the Grocers' Wing," a building with a frontage of 120 ft. and a depth of 40 ft., capable of accommodating 200 patients, attached to which there is to be a mortuary, constructed at a cost of £10,000.

The vestry of St. Pancras, having resolved to place twelve seats in public thoroughfares in various parts of the parish, directed the committee of works to consider the best means of carrying their instructions into effect. The following sites have been selected for the seats by the committee:—Hampstead-road, by Harrington-square; Euston-road, opposite Stephenson's statue; Guilford-street, by the drinking-fountain; Gray's-inn-road, opposite the Royal Free Hospital; Camden-road, by the crescent; Swain's-lane, near the cemetery; West-hill, Highgate-road, near St. Ann's Church; Havesterstock-hill, by Maitland Park; Tottenham-court-road, by the chapel; Goldington-crescent, opposite the Vestry-hall; Kentish Town-road, by Camden-gardens; and Junction-road, near the water-post.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers at Guildhall, on Tuesday, it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Deputy Lowman Taylor, that it be referred to the Finance and Improvement Committee to consider the desirability of effecting a public improvement in the neighbourhood of Temple Bar by widening Fleet-street, so as to range in a line with the Law Courts, now in course of erection, and to confer with the Metropolitan Board of Works, and to report thereon to the Court. The proposal of Mr. Taylor is to remove the seven houses between Bell-yard and Chancery-lane on the north side, and to widen the street by 10 ft., bringing the houses that may be erected there in a line with the Law Courts. He also sketched out to the Court a grand widening of the Strand and Fleet-street on the southern side facing the Law Courts, and extending from Essex-street on the west to the entrance to the Inner Temple on the east.

The death is announced at Pesth of Count Emerich Bathyan, aged ninety-three. At the coronation of the Emperor of Austria he occupied the functions of Grand Equerry.

C. A. Stokes, Esq., B.A., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge—(11th wrangler), mathematics, and S. Spooner, Esq., B.A., Oxford, Junior Assistant Classical Master, have been appointed Assistant Masters at Newton Abbot College.



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS: THE ROSETTA STONE AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



"SANCTUARY." BY W. HOLYOAKE.  
FROM THE LATE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## "SANCTUARY."

Every reader of Scott and Shakespeare, to go no farther into romantic literature, has some notion of the risks and perils to which highborn maidens were possibly exposed amidst the lawless violence of wicked barons and cruel princes in the Middle Ages. And it is commonly understood that one of the appropriate social benefits which those picturesque and dramatic Middle Ages derived from religious monasticism was the means of affording protection to innocent females when they fled from the persecuting grasp of unprincipled man. A hundred stories of similar adventures might be quoted from every language in Christendom. And Mr. Holyoake's picture, as shown in our Engraving, might serve to illustrate the scene in the Sanctuary at the moment when the fugitive heroine rushes in without shawl or bennet and casts herself at the feet of the holy Abbot; or, more properly, of the holy Father Confessor, whom she finds visiting the holy Abbess, supposing this to be a Nunnery, as it ought to be. Yes, and so it really is; and here is the Abbess herself, peeping at the intruders through a wicket at the side of the wide open archway that leads from the outer staircase hall into the consecrated apartments. The ruthless pursuers, led by a most ungallant and irreverent knight with a drawn sword, are faint to halt outside. We feel grateful that the poor hunted young lady has escaped.

## MUSIC.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts are still running a successful career, and will probably continue to do so until within a few weeks of the preparations for the Christmas entertainments. Since the Handel night, on Wednesday week (already referred to), there have been other specialties of interest. Yesterday (Friday) week was a Russian night, when the first half of the programme was entirely devoted to music of that nationality. On Saturday Mdlle. Liebhart made her first appearance since her return from America, and met with a cordial reception and great applause in her several vocal performances, which included Mr. Allen's song, "Little bird, so sweetly singing," Herr Ganz's "A damsel fair," and the ballad, "Home, sweet home." The concert was in other respects also of a miscellaneous character. Monday last was a Balfe night, the first part of the programme having consisted of a selection from the works of that popular composer. A Beethoven night was given on Wednesday, when the performances included the overtures to "Fidelio" and "Prometheus," and the symphony in C minor, all effectively played by the capital orchestra under the direction of Sir J. Benedict, who conducted on the occasion, and also officiated as pianist in the important accompaniments to two of the vocal pieces—"Adelaide," nicely sung by Mr. Pearson, and "Beauteous daughter" ("Busslied"), expressively given by Mdlle. Rienzi. Other meritorious vocal performances were those of Signor Foli, in Rocco's song in praise of gold, and Mdlle. Liebhart, in Marcellina's aria, both from "Fidelio," another extract from which opera was the beautiful quartet (canon), which was well given by Mdlles. Bianchi and Renzi, Mr. Pearson and Signor Foli. This was encored, as also were the overture to "Prometheus" and Signor Foli's song. The selection included the fine chorus, "Daughter of high-throned Jove," from the music to the "Ruins of Athens." Thursday was a Haydn night; Friday, a ballad night; and this (Saturday) evening an orchestral selection from "Girofle-Girofia" is to be produced; Monday being named as a (second) Gounod night. Among the following novelties will be an orchestral and choral cantata composed by Mr. W. C. Levey.

We have already given an analysis of the arrangements for the Liverpool festival, which opens on Tuesday morning next (at the Philharmonic Hall) with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." The Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the dedication of Mr. J. F. Barnett's new orchestral work, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," which is to be produced at this festival at the concert of Thursday evening; the other important novelty (also specially composed for the festival) being a new grand overture by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, to be performed at the evening concert of Tuesday. The committee have received a communication from the Duke of Edinburgh stating that he will attend the performance on the opening day of the festival and will also be present upon the two following days, when the oratorio of "The Light of the World" (Sullivan) and selections from Handel's works will be given. The arrangements are progressing satisfactorily. The statement that a new symphony by Sir Julius Benedict would be produced at the festival is incorrect. Some time ago it was proposed to perform Sir Julius Benedict's symphony in G minor, part of which was composed for the last Norwich festival; but the idea was abandoned. There will therefore be three new works produced—those named above and a "Festal March," dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and composed by Professor H. S. Oakley, of Edinburgh. The principal vocalists who take part in the festival are Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Mdlle. Albani is to appear at two of the evening concerts.

Madame Christine Nilsson has been aiding the cause of charity by singing at two concerts given at Norwich (in St. Andrew's Hall) for the benefit of the Jenny Lind Infirmary for Sick Children, established there chiefly through the benevolent exertions of the last-named great singer. Other distinguished artists—including Madame Patey, Mdlle. Castellan (violin), Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Foli, Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), and Mr. T. Harper (trumpet), with Sir Julius Benedict as conductor—contributed to the performances, the result of which has been to benefit the institution to the extent of £1000.

The Worcester committee of stewards of the Three-Choir Festivals recently held their first meeting to make preliminary arrangements for the festival which takes place next year, in its turn, at Worcester. The Mayor of Worcester (Mr. Goldingham) presided. The meeting was private, and the committee were in discussion two hours. There is no intention on the part of the Worcester committee to abandon the festival; and the secretary, the Rev. T. L. Wheeler, was instructed to ask the Bishop of Worcester to become president of the festival of 1875. It is expected that the Bishop will reply in the affirmative; and, this authority obtained, the next step will be to make the usual formal application to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester for the use of the cathedral.

Large prices were obtained on Wednesday at a sale of short-horn cattle belonging to Mr. E. H. Cheney, of Gaddesby Hall. Nineteen lots were sold for upwards of £10,000, one of the animals fetching 1700 gs., and another 1785 gs.

The annual show of stock, roots, and poultry of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association took place at Aylesbury on Wednesday, and was of a very satisfactory character. In the afternoon a large party dined together at the George Hotel—Mr. N. M. de Rothschild, one of the members for the borough, in the chair.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS ON THE DONCASTER WEEK.

The great feature of the week was the success of the Middleham stable, which swept all before it with Apology, Holy Friar, and Lily Agnes. Since Blair Athol came striding home through the rain just ten years ago, no Northern animal has won the St. Leger (of the finish of which we give an Illustration on pages 304 and 305); and the scene as Apology passed the post and returned to the weighing-room baffles all description. "Excited Yorkshire" almost worshipped the mare; and, of course, Johnny Osborne would command more local sympathy than any other jockey of the present day. His patient, tender riding was beyond all praise, and proved that his hand has lost none of its cunning since he gave the field a hundred yards' start and won on Lord Clifden in 1863. Even had George Frederick come to the post in his Epsom form, we feel sure that he would have been beaten; and we think this conclusion may fairly be arrived at from the position attained by Trent—a most consistent runner—in the Derby and Leger, which makes Apology some four lengths' superior to Mr. Cartwright's horse. The proceedings in connection with the latter were very unsatisfactory in every way, and there is no getting over the fact that for weeks the bookmakers never missed a chance of laying against him; while several of them openly stated that, if they could not tell what would win, at any rate, they knew one that would not. A veterinary certificate put in on the morning of the race is a poor answer to facts like these.

Thursday is always the great day for yearlings at Doncaster, and, though on this occasion prices fell short of the usual average, there was, at any rate, one sensational youngster. This was All Heart, a chestnut colt, by King Tom from Marigold—the dam of Doncaster and St. Leger. To our mind he was slightly wanting in quality; still the bidding for him was fast and furious, and it cost Lord Rosebery 2000 gs. to take him to Ilkley. Mr. Botterill obtained a high average for his three by Knight of the Garter; but Mr. Cookson's sale was, on the whole, a decided failure. Eleven out of his fourteen were by The Palmer, who is virtually an untried sire; so buyers were naturally shy of them; and, though a nice-looking half-sister to Brigantine, by The Earl—Lady Macdonald, made 500 gs., still the stud is losing its great prestige for producing winners, and Mr. Cookson must often think regretfully of the exiled Buccaneer. The Sheffield Lane lot did even worse, which was somewhat strange, as five of them were by Adventurer, surely a name of power just now; still, Pretender and Tynedale were not very attractive sires on the list. The Glasgow Stud yearlings were sold in Mr. Pain's ring. There was nothing remarkable among them, though, as might have been expected, an own brother to Royal George brought Mr. Craufurd to the fore; and he will carry the well-known "scarlet." The young Speculums from the Moorland's stud sold wonderfully well, an own brother to Memoria and Telescope very naturally heading the list at 1050 gs., being bought by Mr. Gretton. The yearlings belonging to the West of England Stud Company were the greatest failure of the whole week, as the eight sold only averaged 55 gs., six of them being bought by a Mr. Moon. This unsatisfactory result is, however, not to be wondered at, as they were all by such unfashionable sires as Camerino, Mantat-Arms, and Promised Land.

The "off day" produced some unusually interesting racing. Thunder (8 st. 13 lb.) and Thorn (8 st. 12 lb.) met again in the Alexandra Plate, and once more finished first and second; but, as the former was only conceding 1 lb., instead of 7 lb., the result of the previous day was just reversed. Oxford Mixture (6 st. 10 lb.) and Kaiser (8 st. 11 lb.) were very naturally made favourites; but Mr. Somerville's filly appears to have lost all form, and her futile attempts to win cup races have evidently impaired Kaiser's speed. A sweepstakes over three quarters of a mile enabled Holy Friar to score his sixth victory in succession, and to stamp himself as a very high-class colt. Neither Camballo nor Yorkshire Bride, well as they have performed, had the smallest chance with him; and, in spite of sinister rumours that he is losing his temper and has shown incipient symptoms of roaring, the young Hermit is deservedly first favourite for the Middle Park Plate and the Derby, for the former of which he has incurred no penalty. The Portland Plate produced far less speculation than usual, and only brought a field of fourteen to the post. Grand Flaneur (8 st. 10 lb.), who won this event last season, was made favourite, but took no part in the finish, which lay between Geneviève (6 st. 1 lb.) and La Jeunesse (7 st. 5 lb.), the first named winning by a neck, after a pretty race. In the Scarborough Stakes that arch-deceiver Rostrevor was once more made favourite, but sustained a clever defeat by Whitehall, Chaloner appearing in the sable livery of Mr. Bowes, as Fordham's bad knee would not allow him to ride. Glenalmond, who is either as great a rogue as Rostrevor, or—if his friends are to be believed—the most unfortunate horse in training, was once more heavily backed for the Eglinton Stakes. In the course of the race, however, his bridle once more nearly came off, and Carnelian, a very clever filly by Lecturer—Tourmalin, had no trouble in defeating the coachy Packington.

There was a very large attendance at the yearling sales on Friday, and some very valuable youngsters were knocked down. The first on the list was King Death, a neatly-named son of King Tom and Hatchment, for whom Captain Machell gave 500 gs. Mr. I'Anson's six made the splendid average of 641 gs. The premier was Pilcher, a fine colt by Adventurer—Caller Ou, for whom there was a strong competition between Captain Machell, Matthew Dawson, and John Osborne; but the Apology experiences of the last named were too fresh to allow him to give in, and his final bid of 1600 gs. was successful. Blythewood, an own brother to Blantyre, is a singularly racing-like colt, and Mr. T. Dawson took him beneath his value at 850 gs.; thus the two young Adventurers very appropriately went to Middleham. Thanks chiefly to Holy Friar, a colt by Hermit—Ratcatcher's Daughter, in Mr. Charles Clarke's lot, ran up to 700 gs.; and the remaining sales call for no further comment.

Despite the comparative failure of the Doncaster Cup, the racing on the Friday showed little falling off. The poor performance of Miss Toto in the Park Hill Stakes gives colour to the report that she has turned roarer, for she never had the smallest chance with Aventurière, whom she defeated so easily in the Oaks. The Doncaster Stakes produced the finest finish of the week, and it was singular that the three placed horses were trained by Matthew Dawson. By the conditions of the race, which sadly need revision, Trent had to put up a 5 lb. penalty for winning the Great Yorkshire Stakes; while Leolinus, though the Prince of Wales's Stakes which he secured at Ascot was worth six times as much, escaped altogether. As a natural result, odds of 5 to 2 were freely laid on him; but, though he disposed of Trent pretty easily, he met with very unexpected opposition from Peeping Tom, whom he only defeated by a head, after a most punishing struggle. Though Lord Falmouth's colt has improved marvellously since the spring, having lost that leggy, angular appearance that was so noticeable when he ran for the City and Suburban, we feel sure that this form must not be accepted as reliable, and have no doubt that both Leolinus and Trent were pounds worse than on the Wednesday, as they would be sure to suffer from the

effects of their severe race over the hard ground. Still, the stable have tried Peeping Tom very highly on two or three occasions; and it is unaccountable that he was not left in either the Cesarewitch or Cambridgeshire, in which he was weighted at 6 st. 8 lb. and 6 st. 10 lb. respectively. Blenheim (9 st. 7 lb.) showed rather unsuspected staying powers in the Prince of Wales's Plate over one mile, for which Chandos was backed down to 6 to 4, but ran horribly badly. Apology withdrew from the Doncaster Cup in favour of her stable companion, Lily Agnes, and, as she had disposed of Lilian so easily on the Wednesday, Mr. Snarry's "gift horse" had only Scamp to beat, which she accomplished with consummate ease.

## SIR S. NORTHCOTE ON EDUCATION.

At the banquet in connection with the annual prize distribution, on Wednesday, of the Devon County School, West Buckland, North Devon, Sir Stafford Northcote replied to the toast of the "Members for the Division," proposed by Lord Fortescue. The right hon. gentleman said:—I can assure you that it is always gratifying, and ought always to be profitable, to a member of Parliament to meet his constituents upon occasions like the present, when great social, educational, and other important questions of national interest are brought forward, and when there is a great deal said that members of Parliament may usefully learn. Now, there are two ways of looking at Parliament. There is the view to be taken of it from the outside, and there is the view that people take of it from the inside; and I have observed that there is an opinion which is very often expressed outside, that an Act of Parliament, and indeed Parliament itself, can do anything. It has been said that Parliament can do anything except make woman into a man, but recently there has been some doubt whether Parliament is not supposed to be capable even of performing that feat. But if you look at the question from the other side, as a member of Parliament, I for one have come to exactly the opposite conclusion—namely, that there is very little that Parliament can do by itself; and that there is very little indeed that Parliament can do that will be of solid use to the country unless it has the assent, the consent, the advice, and the assistance of the country in doing it; and I would apply that notably to such social problems as those of education; because, while we feel that Parliamentary discussions are very valuable as throwing light upon various sides of those questions, and that Parliamentary sanctions may be necessary, and will be necessary, at certain stages of the work; yet we feel that, if Parliament attempts to deal with those great questions unaided by the sense of the nation with it; if, in fact, Parliament is doing work for the nation without consulting the nation, that work is very likely to be unsuccessful. Now, look at this very great work that has to be done in harmonising all the education of the country. Look at it in the light in which it has presented itself to thoughtful, and earnest, and intelligent men like our friend Mr. Brereton, who has said, "When you talk of educating the highest classes and the lowest classes, you think you have done all that is required for national education, and you will leave out the great middle class, which comprehends three-fourths of the people of this country who are the great backbone and strength of the nation." Look at it in that way, and then, when you come to deal with such a question as that, and consider how it is to be done and how it is to be accomplished, then you will see that if Parliament plunges into it blindfold, and attempts to deal with it by the light which it can get from its debates in Parliament, depend upon it the work cannot and will not be done, and that the only way in which it can be done is by local assistance and by organisations of an extraneous character to Parliament, working with and assisting Parliament. Now, we have had various evidences of late years of the earnestness and sincerity with which Parliament—and I do not speak of one party only, but of all parties, according to their different lights, in Parliament—have set themselves to work with the determination to improve the system of education. There has been no lack of liberality in point of funds. The unfortunate Chancellor of the Exchequer is called upon by people who believe that he can do everything—just as our friends of whom I spoke just now believe that Parliament can do everything—and he has bled most freely. Nevertheless, the work is far from complete. Well, you have had commissions issued, and you have had attempts made to utilise the endowments of the country; but great difficulties, far greater difficulties than were anticipated, have been met with in the task; and although I have no doubt that the work which has been set on foot will be carried to a successful completion, we cannot but feel that difficulties have been encountered from an attempt to deal with these matters entirely from a central point, which might have been escaped if there had been greater use made of the agency of county organisations and other institutions of the kind. I think we should still live and learn something in this direction; but, at the same time, I must say this, that when you talk of the use that county organisations and local bodies may be in these matters, you must recollect that they themselves have a great deal to learn. There is a good deal of difficulty in getting local bodies to look at these matters in a sufficiently broad point of view. They would think of the interests of this or that town, or this or that locality, with which they are themselves specially connected, and they would make the greatest fight they can to retain those advantages for themselves, without looking a little further afield, and endeavouring to see how all the endowments of a county could be turned to much better use, and how everybody could be the richer, and nobody really the poorer, for a free use of them. And then there is a kind of prejudice also which prevailed from the want of a sufficient understanding on the subject with regard to the kinds of education that should be given; for instance, whenever there is a proposal made to turn a bad, half-starved, miserable, so-called classical school into a good, sound, second-grade school, as it is called, you find that there is an outcry. People cannot but believe that something is going to happen which is to degrade the education given in their school. They cannot see that good cider is a great deal better than bad champagne, although, of course, where you can afford it, the best champagne would be better than the best cider. But the great difficulty is to get people to look at the matter in a more philosophical and, to a certain extent, more patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit, in which you must deal with these questions if you are to do that which is to be done throughout the country. I think, although there are these drawbacks to be considered, still a great deal has been done; and here, standing in this Devon County School, we may fairly say that it has been begun with a will and with a prospect of success which is most encouraging. I will now ask you to drink success to the school, coupling with it the name of the Rev. Prebendary Brereton.

The Rev. Prebendary replied, and other speeches followed.

The Town Council of Aberdeen resolved, on Tuesday, to vote the freedom of the city to Mr. Disraeli.

## LAW AND POLICE.

At a Sheriff's Court at York Castle, yesterday week, a special city jury was summoned to assess damages in a breach-of-promise case. The damages were laid at £1000. Miss Alice Ann Mackintosh was the plaintiff, a prepossessing young lady of about twenty-one years of age, a mill-manager's daughter, at Halifax; and the defendant, Mr. John Turner, is a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Crossley and Sons, of Halifax. A verdict was taken by consent for £250 and costs.—The Deputy-Sheriff of Warwickshire and a special jury, sitting at Leamington, last Saturday, assessed the damages in a breach-of-promise case brought by Miss Owen, an assistant in a drapery establishment at Macclesfield, against Mr. William Swindells, the son of a boot and shoe manufacturer, at present engaged in a hosiery establishment at Birmingham. The action was undefended, and the jury awarded the plaintiff £225 damages, with costs.

An application of rather a novel character, and one of important interest to shareholders in joint-stock companies, was made last week before Mr. Baron Amphlett, in Judge's chambers. Mr. Edgcome, who was engaged as counsel for the petitioner (a Mr. Fryer) applied for the removal of that gentleman's name from the registrar of shareholders in the Philharmonic Theatre Company (Limited), the shares having been allotted to him without his authorisation, at the solicitation of a third party. On hearing the arguments of counsel, who framed his application on the thirty-fifth section of the Companies Act of 1862, the learned Judge granted an immediate order for the rectification of the register in the manner prayed for.

Mr. Hillier, a refreshment-house keeper, proceeded against the Phoenix Gas Company, at Southwark, last Saturday, for having refused to supply him with gas. He had disputed an account, and the company made a deduction; but, as he refused to pay the balance at a few days' notice, they cut his gas off. The magistrate held that this was an improper proceeding, and fined the company 40s., and 23s. costs, intimating that the penalty would be continuous till the gas was laid on again.

At the Barnsley County Court, last week, a tailor's bill was disputed on the ground that the trousers and waistcoat did not fit. To the great amusement of all in court, the Judge directed the defendant to put the garments on, and then decided that they were a good fit, and gave plaintiff a verdict.

Mr. R. D. Ker, registrar of births and deaths for the St. Andrew's district, has been fined £20 or thirty days' imprisonment, for omitting to enter in the duplicate register twelve marriages and one birth.

The September session of the Central Criminal Court began on Monday. According to the calendar, there were sixty-seven prisoners for trial, amongst which were two cases of wilful murder, one of manslaughter, three of feloniously wounding, thirteen of uttering counterfeit coin, one of child-stealing, three of robbery with violence, and six of perjury; the rest being cases of an ordinary character. The trial of Sergeant Brennan for perjury, which had several times been postponed, was again adjourned till October. Agnes Studholm was charged with having libelled Sarah Pittendreigh, her sister, who was one of the witnesses in the Tichborne case. The jury found the prisoner not guilty, but the Recorder expressed his disapproval of the verdict. Another person, also charged with having libelled Mrs. Pittendreigh, pleaded "Guilty," and was ordered to come up for judgment when called upon. Several persons charged with offences against the Post Office were tried. Henry Robert Woodgate, aged eighteen, pleaded "Guilty" to stealing a post letter containing two £5 notes; Alfred Follin Scott, aged thirty-five, a jobbing tailor, was convicted of stealing ten ls. postage-stamps, there being a previous conviction against him; and Louis Ovenden, aged thirty-seven, a letter-sorceror, was found guilty of stealing a sovereign from a post letter. The Recorder sentenced Woodgate to five years', and Ovenden, who was in a position in the Post Office of greater trust and confidence, to six years' penal servitude. Scott he sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.—On Tuesday a painter was sentenced to nine months' hard labour for the robbery of a quantity of goods from a hosiery's shop on Ludgate-hill. An omnibus conductor was tried, but was acquitted, on the charge of having embezzled the money of his employers; and the trial of two others was postponed. The case of Thomas Smith, the soldier, who is accused of having murdered Captain Bird, at Aldershot, was adjourned till the October Session.—The charge of libel against Mr. Welby Pugin, brought by Mr. Herbert, R.A., was heard on Wednesday. After a lengthened investigation the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Mr. Baron Bramwell postponed delivering judgment to ascertain whether in the mean time any arrangement would be made between the parties.—John Walter Coppen was convicted of the murder of his wife, Emma, at Camberwell, on Aug. 27, and sentenced to death. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy.—Amy Smith, charged with stealing a child at Islington, was convicted, and sentenced by the Recorder to nine months' imprisonment.—Mr. Pugin was had up for judgment on Thursday. Mr. Baron Bramwell said, "Prisoner at the bar—for you are a prisoner standing there convicted of an offence, standing there to receive the judgment of this Court, and it is right that you should know it, and be fully conscious of it, I have taken much pains with this case because I thought it of great importance, and I have had the assistance of the best advice that could be given to me before coming to my final decision. We have had great doubt indeed whether you ought not to receive a very severe sentence, and I tell you that as much as six months' imprisonment and £500 fine occurred to us as a proper punishment for you. It is not enough that you have made some atonement to the prosecutor, and are willing to make more for the wrong that you have done him, because offences of this kind are offences against the public as well as the individual, and punishment for them should be deterrent. Therefore it is not enough that you have done and are willing to do something in the way of making an atonement to Mr. Herbert for the libels you published concerning him. Indeed, from what I have said, you must be aware that your case appears to us a very grave and serious one, because it is not merely one hasty libel published in a fit of anger, but a series of offences that have gone on for a year and a half, and which you continued till so late as yesterday—libels really of a most outrageous character, most offensive, and imputing to Mr. Herbert the most serious misconduct. And this from a man like yourself, a man of education, whose expressions are of more importance than those of some illiterate person who does not understand the real nature of what he is doing." His Lordship concluded by ordering the prisoner to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £500, and two sureties of £250 each, to come up for judgment when called upon, and to pay the costs of this and the previous trial.—Charles Webber and Annie Deborah Woolf, who were convicted on the previous day of forging transfers of Consols Stock at the Bank of England, were brought up for judgment, and Webber was sentenced by Mr. Baron Bramwell to ten years' penal servitude. The woman was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

James Taplin, a clerk, accused of having embezzled money to the amount of £1250; and who was taken into custody after having enlisted in a cavalry regiment, was brought up at the Mansion House, on Monday, and remanded.

Mrs. Giacometti Prodgers appeared at the Guildhall again, on Monday, in support of her summonses against a cabman whom she charged with four offences—viz., that he had demanded more than his proper fare, used abusive language, refused to produce his ticket, and was not provided with his book of fares. As there was a conflict of evidence on the first two points the summonses relating to them were dismissed, but in each of the other cases the cabman was fined a shilling.

Several door-plates and brass boxes of carriage-wheels having been taken off and stolen, a detective was set to watch for the thief, and a ticket-of-leave man was caught in the act of stealing a plate from a door-post, in Redcross-street. The prisoner was brought up at Guildhall, on Saturday, and committed for trial.

Carl Johann Södenberg, a Swede, was charged at Bow-street, last Saturday, with being a lunatic at large. The man suffers from the delusion that the Dowager Queen of Sweden owes him a fabulous sum of money for services rendered in discovering a silver mine. He was committed to the workhouse until he can be sent back to his own country.

Before the Marlborough-street magistrate, on Wednesday, the wife of a man described as "an artist in colouring black eyes" was charged with an assault on her husband. While drunk she got up in the night and tried to set the bed on fire, and then struck the man on the head with a candlestick and attempted to throttle him. She was ordered to find bail to keep the peace for nine months; but her husband, who had found bail for her on a former occasion, refused to do so again.

Mrs. Macdermott and her four daughters, who are accused of having swindled tradesmen at Weymouth, were again placed before the magistrates yesterday week, and the Bench committed all the prisoners for trial.

At Nottingham a milk-dealer named Baker, charged with selling to Mr. Richards, the sanitary inspector, a quantity of milk adulterated with 30 per cent of water, admitted the fact, and was fined £7 7s. 6d., including costs, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

A Leeds wool merchant, named Ward, has been fined 40s. and costs for attempting to defraud the Great Northern Railway Company by travelling with his brother's pass.

A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Thomas Montague, who, in a quarrel with an elderly man named Chant, beat and kicked him so severely that he died almost immediately.—Thomas White, an engineer, was committed for trial by Mr. Ellison, yesterday week, at Lambeth, for attempting to murder his brother-in-law by shooting at him with a loaded pistol.—A verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned by the Coroner's jury against the wife and mother-in-law of William Robinson, farmer, of Mulliany, near Ballina, in the county of Mayo.—Jane Grant, condemned to death at Wells Assizes for starving her infant near Bristol, has had her sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. Violent insanity developed itself immediately after her trial, and the convict has been removed to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.—Hannah Newington, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, in July, 1871, of having killed Mr. Francis Graves Moon, and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, has been released on a ticket of leave, her health being in a weak state.—Dinah Hale was charged at Sittingbourne, on Monday, with abandoning her baby, and placing it on the railway at the Rainham station, on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The child, two months old, was found at five in the morning, drenched by the rain and very ill. Prisoner was committed for trial.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Mr. Charles Lyon, of Silver Hall, Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, was thrown from his horse on Monday, while out riding with his daughter, and killed.

A young lady, the eldest daughter of Mr. Rogers, of Hanover-square, on a visit to Eastbourne, has had a wonderful escape. She was sitting at the edge of a high cliff, and in rising caught her foot in her dress and fell over. She struck a piece of rock in her fall, and, bounding off that, turned a complete somersault and struck on the beach below. She sustained some severe injuries, but is progressing favourably.

One of the many persons who were bitten by a mad dog at Walworth last March, Amelia Andrews, ten years old, was attacked with symptoms of hydrophobia on Monday week, and died on the following Thursday.

Mr. Richards held an inquest at the London Hospital, on Saturday, touching the death of Richard Jackson, aged two years. While eating some herring a bone stuck in the child's throat. He was taken to the hospital, and the surgeon proposed to open the throat; but the mother persistently refused to sanction the operation, although told that it would save the boy's life. He died from suffocation.

An inquest was held before Mr. J. Lambe, the Hereford city Coroner, on Saturday, on the bodies of two girls, Matilda Hill and Elizabeth Marsh, aged ten and thirteen years respectively, both of Widemarsh, who were drowned in a long, dark tunnel, through which the Hereford and Ledbury Canal passes, at Holmer. The girls were returning from school, on Friday evening, and left their companions to walk through the tunnel, which was not their proper or usual way home. When they got to the dark part, Hill missed her footing and fell into the water, and Marsh, in trying to save her, fell in too. Their schoolfellows ran to their rescue; and George Garlands, in trying to pull the girls out, was dragged in himself. However, another schoolfellow, of the same tender age, saved him by pulling him out by the leg; but the unfortunate girls were drowned before the alarm raised brought some men to the scene of the accident. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned; the Coroner highly commanding the little boys for their courageous conduct.

Two men have been killed and five injured by the explosion of a boiler at the printing-office of Mr. Aspden, at Blackburn.

Sheffield has been thrown into a state of consternation by the breaking out of a subterranean fire on a piece of land where waste furnace slag, whilst yet warm, had been shot. The artificial ground, which covers about an acre in extent, and which is at places 14 ft. in depth, is almost wholly penetrated by the fire. The copious supply of water poured on the burning ground has had the effect of producing several explosions.

Arthur Fisher, a slater and plumber, was working on the roof of a house in St. George's-road, Southwark, yesterday week, when he slipped and fell upon some iron spikes at the back of the house. He was removed to the hospital in a dying condition.

Mr. Francis, the surgeon, has died from injuries received in the railway accident at Thorpe, his death being the twenty-third that has resulted from the disaster. Captain Tyler, chief

railway inspector of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Ravenhill, as legal assessor, have held an official inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision.

Three railway accidents occurred last Saturday. A passenger-train on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway ran into a goods-train outside Salford station, the driver having overlooked a danger signal, and seven persons were injured. The guard was also much hurt.—While a Post-Office van was being moved on to the main line at Carlisle Citadel station an engine dashed into it, and part of the roof of the station was knocked down. Much damage was done, but no person was injured.—A lampman named Walker was changing some lamps at the Sheffield station of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, when the train moved on; he lost his balance, and fell with his neck across the line. The engine and several carriages passed over him, severing his head from his body.

A shocking accident took place at Woolwich on Wednesday. The D battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery were at drill on the common, and a gunner named Driscoll was standing at the muzzle of a gun. Owing to some misunderstanding, the gun was fired and Driscoll was almost blown to pieces.

John Barber, a publican at Newton Abbot, was loading a gun in his garden, on Wednesday, when one of the barrels went off, killing him.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered at St. Oswald's College, near Llandudno. Before the flames were got under a wing of the building was destroyed, and a horse and a cow were burnt to death.

Twenty-nine lives have been lost and upwards of thirty persons have been injured by a fire which broke out in a granite mill at Fall River, in the United States.

## "GLORIA VICTIS."

The purport and the occasion of this sculptured allegory, lately exhibited at Paris by a French artist, cannot be mistaken in these years of a depressed national sentiment after the great military disasters of 1870. It represents, we should say, the wounded and fainting genius of France, with loosely fluttering wings, and with a broken sword in hand, carried off the field, and, though suffering, still living, because immortal, in the strong arms of mail-clad Virtue. The conception is noble; and we trust that the world before long will see its actual realisation in the revival of French prosperity, security, and glory, but without prejudice to the rights of Germany, of Italy, and of other Continental nations. In the execution of this marble group the sculptor has shown a high degree of skill and knowledge; and the nude figure reclining sideways upon the other's shoulder has considerable beauty of form. The contrasted expressions of languor and of energetic resolve in the two faces, and in the gestures of every limb, are not less to be commended. The motto, "Gloria Victis!" is worth taking to heart, and is not so presumptuous as that of the proud old Roman,

Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual competition for shooting prizes among the volunteers of the three Reading companies of the Berkshire battalion came off recently, and the contest was keen and exciting. The winners were Corporal Witherington, £25, first prize, given by Sir F. H. Goldsmid, M.P.; the other two prizes of £15 and £10 given by the same gentleman were obtained by Sergeant Soper and Private Kirby; ladies' cup, £10, Private Blatch; commanding officers' prize, £8 8s., Private Smith; Major Stephens's prize, £5 5s., Private Carrington; Mr. Blaggrave's prize, £5 5s., Sergeant Vincent; Mr. Martin-Atkins's prize, £5 5s., Private Durken; the Mayor's prize (Mr. A. Beale), £5, Private Hurley; the Rev. R. Palmer's prize, £5 5s., Private Warrick; Mr. Botley's first prize, £3, Private Hicks, and the second of £2, Sergeant Turner; Mr. Bracher's prize, £3, Sergeant Giles, and second prize, £2, Private Staniford; Mr. Attenborough's prize of a silver watch, Private Ricketts. There was good competition for six sewing-machines.

Nearly 5000 regular troops and volunteers were reviewed in Heaton Park, Manchester, last Saturday, by the Major-General commanding the district. The Major-General, in addressing the commanding officers, spoke very highly of the whole of the volunteers, but singled out two of the Manchester regiments for special commendation.

A rifle meeting for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds, presented by the Prince of Wales, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., and other distinguished personages, has been held this week at the Park Range, Tottenham, among the members of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which the Prince of Wales is Captain-General and Honorary Colonel. The prize-list this year is an exceptionally good one.

The "volunteer year," under the new regulations, closes on the 31st proximo, when the annual returns of the strength and efficiency of the force must be rendered to the War Office. As "great inconvenience has upon former occasions been caused to the public service by commanding officers failing to render these returns punctually, it is particularly requested," says an order recently issued, "that they may be rendered to the War Office on or as soon as possible after Nov. 1 of each year; and in cases where returns have not been rendered in proper time, the Secretary of State will have to consider the propriety of withholding such capitation grant as the corps may have earned during the year." Consequent upon the introduction of the new regulations, which, while undoubtedly tending to improve the efficiency of the force, still makes certain important modifications in the rules, the returns of the present year will be looked forward to with great interest. It is, of course, impossible at the present time to state the actual result which the new returns will furnish; but some idea of it may be gleaned from the fact that of the official reports on the annual inspections which have been laid before the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the greater number are most satisfactory; and this expression of the Duke's opinion has been conveyed, through Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, to the commanding officers of the corps concerned. There are some few exceptions, but the general tenor of the report shows conclusively that the force is in a good condition. The official inspections are now very strict—so strict, indeed, that it is impossible any weak point in a regiment can escape detection; and those which have been held in the home district during the past season may be taken as a good test of what they are throughout the country. In nearly all cases the attendance at inspections has been good, while the general efficiency of all ranks has considerably improved. The artillery in the home district has been inspected by Colonel Wooley, who, it is stated, has reported favourably of five out of the six corps in the district; and Colonel Chesney has inspected the three regiments of Engineers in the district with the same result. The number of certified officers in the metropolitan district is increasing; and, while the number of rank and file in some few corps has suffered a decrease, many others have recruited to so large an extent that it is fully anticipated the total number of efficient will be larger than at the end of October last year.



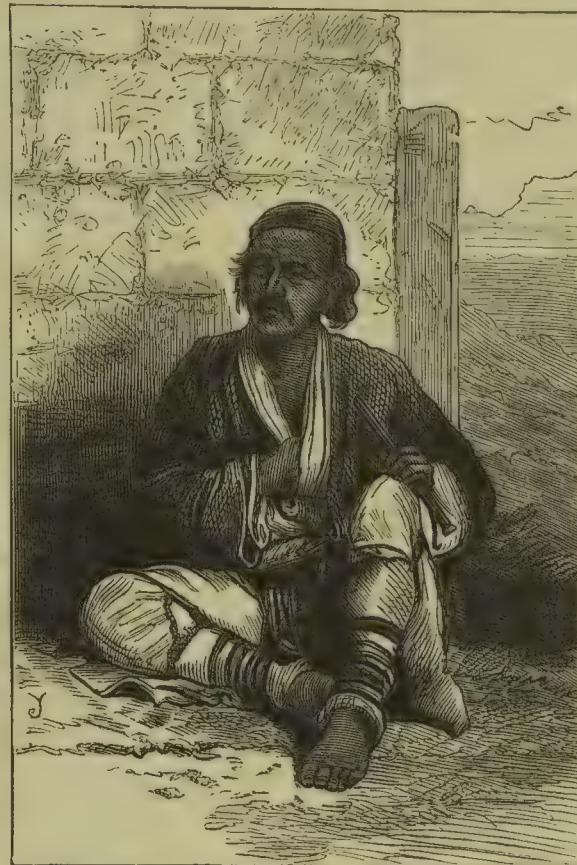
"GLORIA VICTIS." BY M. ANTOINE MERCIER.  
FROM THE LATE PARIS EXHIBITION.

## NATIVES OF DARDISTAN AND KAFIRISTAN, CENTRAL ASIA.

The members of the International Congress of Oriental scholars assembled last week in London had an opportunity, on the Saturday, of inspecting one of the rarest collections of Asiatic antiquities yet seen in any city of Europe. This is the collection, or rather several collections, formed by Dr. G. W. Leitner, Principal of the Government college of Lahore, in his explorations of the secluded Himalayan valleys north of the Punjab, and north-west of Cashmere—that is, in the mountains rising beyond the right bank of the Indus, to the foot of the Hindoo Koosh. Those highland districts, named Ghilgit, Chitral, and Dardistan, or Kafiristan, are still imperfectly known; but Dr. Leitner has made their ethnology his most particular study. He has further applied great attention to the traces and relics of the Macedonian conquest in the parts



A SIAH POSH KAFIR.



A BALTI.

Central Asiatic highlands which is, after all, the principal subject of Dr. Leitner's care. He has collected for its illustration, besides photographs of native people, a great variety of articles of dress, furniture, tools and weapons, idols, ornaments, and specimens of manufacture. These are from Dardistan, and some from Cashmere and Thibet, from Yarkund, from Khotan, and other countries of Central Asia, serving to show the peculiarities of distinct nations. The plants, insects, and minerals of the Himalayan valleys and Hindoo Koosh are represented in his other collections.

Such is the Leitner exhibition, still on view in the upper gallery of the Royal Albert Hall, and forming part of the London International Exhibition of this year. It attracted much notice last year at the Vienna Universal Exhibition; where also Dr. Leitner won a diploma of honour (the only one awarded to a British subject) for his contributions to knowledge. He has published, from his own press at Lahore, a his-

neighbours in Cabul. One of this small, persecuted remnant of a nation, whose origin is an obscure problem to the ethnologist, has come with Dr. Leitner to England.

We have been permitted to copy half a dozen of his photographs of the natives of those highlands. "Siah Posh Kafirs" figure in two of the Engravings. The name denotes nothing more than "Black Dress Infidels," as they are called by their Mohammedan neighbours, referring to the shaggy tunic of black hairy goatskin in which these men are usually clothed. The bare-headed man in this attire, with a dagger in his raised right hand, appears just as he did when brought down to Peshawur. The one with an axe, standing by a small tree or bamboo, with a turbaned Swat seated below, is the identical person now with Dr. Leitner in London. His name is Jamshed,



THE SIAH POSH KAFIR JAMESHD, WITH A SWAT MUSSULMAN.



A CASHMERE HIGHLANDER.

from Katar, in the Hindoo Koosh; he has blue eyes and reddish hair. He was captured in youth, with others of his family, by the Cabul slave-traders; and his uncle Feramorz rose in the service of the Ameer of Cabul to high military rank, but was murdered in his camp near Herat in the civil war against the Ameer's rebellious son, Prince Yakub Khan. The two sitting figures in the middle of the page are a Balti and a man of Ghilgit, districts on the right bank of the Indus, subject to Cashmere. The district of Chilas, on the left bank of that river, opposite Ghilgit, supplies two portraits of its people. A nameless warrior of the Cashmere highlands is distinguished by his flowing hair and immense cap, with a matchlock gun, which he is about to fire kneeling. These are but a few of the curious varieties of mankind in that central knot of mountain ranges which is the geographical nucleus of the Old World continent.



TWO CHILASIS.



A GHILGITA.

tory of Dardistan, and the grammar and dictionary of its several languages, with descriptive accounts of his journeys. During the last eight or nine years, in his official connection with the Punjab University, and in social intercourse with the educated natives, of different races and religions, Dr. Leitner has exerted himself for the spread of knowledge. A gold medal was lately presented to him, with an address of thanks, by the members of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, a literary, historical, and scientific institute, founded by him at Lahore, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales. He has, in a holiday visit to Europe, lectured to several of our learned societies upon the topics above mentioned, and has also appealed to the Anti-Slavery Society for its aid in order to protect the Siah Posh Kafirs from the kidnapping practices of their Mohammedan

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37 yards, 36s. 6d.; 38 yards, 37s. 6d.; 39 yards, 38s. 6d.; 40 yards, 39s. 6d.; 41 yards, 40s. 6d.; 42 yards, 41s. 6d.; 43 yards, 42s. 6d.; 44 yards, 43s. 6d.; 45 yards, 44s. 6d.; 46 yards, 45s. 6d.; 47 yards, 46s. 6d.; 48 yards, 47s. 6d.; 49 yards, 48s. 6d.; 50 yards, 49s. 6d.; 51 yards, 50s. 6d.; 52 yards, 51s. 6d.; 53 yards, 52s. 6d.; 54 yards, 53s. 6d.; 55 yards, 54s. 6d.; 56 yards, 55s. 6d.; 57 yards, 56s. 6d.; 58 yards, 57s. 6d.; 59 yards, 58s. 6d.; 60 yards, 59s. 6d.; 61 yards, 60s. 6d.; 62 yards, 61s. 6d.; 63 yards, 62s. 6d.; 64 yards, 63s. 6d.; 65 yards, 64s. 6d.; 66 yards, 65s. 6d.; 67 yards, 66s. 6d.; 68 yards, 67s. 6d.; 69 yards, 68s. 6d.; 70 yards, 69s. 6d.; 71 yards, 70s. 6d.; 72 yards, 71s. 6d.; 73 yards, 72s. 6d.; 74 yards, 73s. 6d.; 75 yards, 74s. 6d.; 76 yards, 75s. 6d.; 77 yards, 76s. 6d.; 78 yards, 77s. 6d.; 79 yards, 78s. 6d.; 80 yards, 79s. 6d.; 81 yards, 80s. 6d.; 82 yards, 81s. 6d.; 83 yards, 82s. 6d.; 84 yards, 83s. 6d.; 85 yards, 84s. 6d.; 86 yards, 85s. 6d.; 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180 yards, 179s. 6d.; 181 yards, 180s. 6d.; 182 yards, 181s. 6d.; 183 yards, 182s. 6d.; 184 yards, 183s. 6d.; 185 yards, 184s. 6d.; 186 yards, 185s. 6d.; 187 yards, 186s. 6d.; 188 yards, 187s. 6d.; 189 yards, 188s. 6d.; 190 yards, 189s. 6d.; 191 yards, 190s. 6d.; 192 yards, 191s. 6d.; 193 yards, 192s. 6d.; 194 yards, 193s. 6d.; 195 yards, 194s. 6d.; 196 yards, 195s. 6d.; 197 yards, 196s. 6d.; 198 yards, 197s. 6d.; 199 yards, 198s. 6d.; 200 yards, 199s. 6d.; 201 yards, 200s. 6d.; 202 yards, 201s. 6d.; 203 yards, 202s. 6d.; 204 yards, 203s. 6d.; 205 yards, 204s. 6d.; 206 yards, 205s. 6d.; 207 yards, 206s. 6d.; 208 yards, 207s. 6d.; 209 yards, 208s. 6d.; 210 yards, 209s. 6d.; 211 yards, 210s. 6d.; 212 yards, 211s. 6d.; 213 yards, 212s. 6d.; 214 yards, 213s. 6d.; 215 yards, 214s. 6d.; 216 yards, 215s. 6d.; 217 yards, 216s. 6d.; 218 yards, 217s. 6d.; 219 yards, 218s. 6d.; 220 yards, 219s. 6d.; 221 yards, 220s. 6d.; 222 yards, 221s. 6d.; 223 yards, 222s. 6d.; 224 yards, 223s. 6d.; 225 yards, 224s. 6d.; 226 yards, 225s. 6d.; 227 yards, 226s. 6d.; 228 yards, 227s. 6d.; 229 yards, 228s. 6d.; 230 yards, 229s. 6d.; 231 yards, 230s. 6d.; 232 yards, 231s. 6d.; 233 yards, 232s. 6d.; 234 yards, 233s. 6d.; 235 yards, 234s. 6d.; 236 yards, 235s. 6d.; 237 yards, 236s. 6d.; 238 yards, 237s. 6d.; 239 yards, 238s. 6d.; 240 yards, 239s. 6d.; 241 yards, 240s. 6d.; 242 yards, 241s. 6d.; 243 yards, 242s. 6d.; 244 yards, 243s. 6d.; 245 yards, 244s. 6d.; 246 yards, 245s. 6d.; 247 yards, 246s. 6d.; 248 yards, 247s. 6d.; 249 yards, 248s. 6d.; 250 yards, 249s. 6d.; 251 yards, 250s. 6d.; 252 yards, 251s. 6d.; 253 yards, 252s. 6d.; 254 yards, 253s. 6d.; 255 yards, 254s. 6d.; 256 yards, 255s. 6d.; 257 yards, 256s. 6d.; 258 yards, 257s. 6d.; 259 yards, 258s. 6d.; 260 yards, 259s. 6d.; 261 yards, 260s. 6d.; 262 yards, 261s. 6d.; 263 yards, 262s. 6d.; 264 yards, 263s. 6d.; 265 yards, 264s. 6d.; 266 yards, 265s. 6d.; 267 yards, 266s. 6d.; 268 yards, 267s. 6d.; 269 yards, 268s. 6d.; 270 yards, 269s. 6d.; 271 yards, 270s. 6d.; 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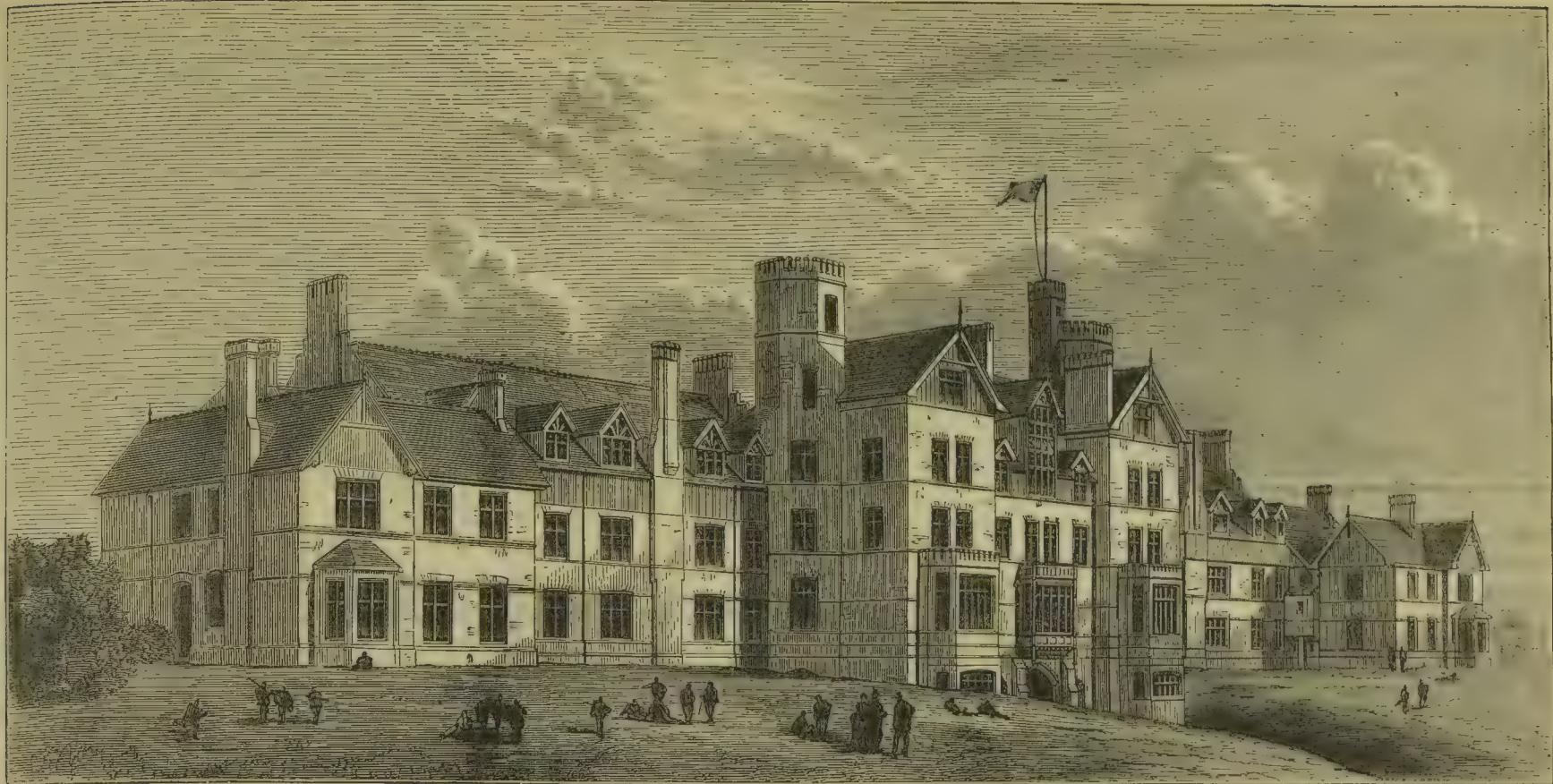
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THE NORFOLK COUNTY SCHOOL, AT ELMHAM.

## THE NORFOLK COUNTY SCHOOL.

A year and a half ago we gave an illustration of the ceremony performed by the Prince of Wales at Elmham, in Norfolk, in laying the foundation-stone of the buildings for the Norfolk County School. These County Schools, in which the sons of farmers, small tradesmen, and others of the middle class who are not rich, get wholesome board and sound teaching at a very moderate cost, have taken root well in different parts of England. The first example was set in Devonshire, seventeen or eighteen years ago, under the patronage of the late and the present Earl Fortescue, the present Sir Thomas Acland, and the late Mr. James Wentworth Buller, but more especially under the direction of the Rev. Prebendary J. L. Brereton, then Rector of West Buckland, between Barnstaple and Southmolton. The West Buckland school presently gained a high reputation, and several others were established within a few years. Of these we need only mention the Surrey County School at Cranley, near Guildford. Mr. Brereton, having some time since returned to live in his native county of Norfolk, where he now holds the rectory of Little Massingham, has exerted himself there for a similar object. He has been liberally assisted by the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, who is a shareholder of £1000 in the "Norfolk County School Company." The Prince of Wales, being a Norfolk landowner at Sandringham, has taken an interest in the undertaking. The school was commenced two or three years ago in temporary buildings at Little Massingham, but has now been removed to the permanent edifice, which was opened last week with a public distribution of prizes and a festive luncheon. Among the large party of ladies and gentlemen present were Earl Fortescue, Lord Sondes, Sir Willoughby Jones, and others of position. We give a view of the building, which is pleasantly situated, near the river Wensum, on the summit of the hill overlooking Lord Sondes's beautiful park. Its cost has not exceeded £8000. The style adopted is the Old English Domestic, the exterior being of flint, with red brick dressings, large dormers, and weather-tiling at intervals. The roof is covered with red and black banded tiles. All the timber-work, externally and internally, is stained and var-

nished. The large hall on the ground floor is intended to be a general place of meeting, the reception room being raised a few steps to form a stage or platform. The school-room is so arranged as to increase the space, when necessary, to afford accommodation for about 500 persons. The galleries round this hall are fitted with presses for clothes and linen. Large barrack-like dormitories are avoided; the largest rooms contain only thirteen beds, and many only six and seven. Kitchen offices and dining-hall are on the top floor. The master's house communicates with the building, but is practically detached from it. A corresponding building on the opposite wing will form, if ever required, an infirmary, sufficiently detached from the main building to prevent anything like spread of infection. It will be complete in itself, and can be at any time cut off from the main building by ventilated lobbies having closed doors. The architects are Messrs. John Giles and Gough, of Craven-street, Strand. In the present building the average cost of county schools is by no means reached, and the problem of the promoter, Mr. Brereton, is solved. This gentleman has contended that £30 per boy should, in a school of 300 boys, furnish the building proper. The architects here have obtained a contract for the structure within this sum. The contract has not been exceeded. The builder is Mr. Robert Skipper, of East Dereham.

## WRECK OF A FRENCH WAR-SHIP.

The small island of Uea, or Wallis Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, is situated four hundred miles north-east of the Fiji Islands, and the same distance west of the Samoa or Navigator Islands, about 12 deg. S. latitude and 177 deg. W. longitude. The French Government steamer, *L'Hermite*, a vessel of 1200 tons, carrying seven guns, under the command of Captain Miet, was wrecked there at the end of last June. This accident was reported to Captain Chapman, R.N., in command of H.M.S. *Dido*, then at Levuka, Fiji Islands. He proceeded in the *Dido* to Wallis Island, where, on July 20, he found the French ship hopelessly fixed on a reef, lying on her beam ends, with the sea breaking over her. Captain Chapman, of course, offered whatever help he could. Captain Miet was

very grateful, and expressed his thanks, stating that, beyond supplying him with some provisions and taking back letters to Fiji, he was not in want of any further assistance. He reported that, making Wallis Island from the eastward on June 30, while rounding to, to pass in at the narrow entrance through the reef, the vessel was met by a strong tide of nearly five knots running out. Thinking she would not round to in time he shifted the helm and attempted to go out. It was, however, too late, and the vessel was swept broadside on to the western reef, on which a heavy surf was breaking. This caused the ship to work and strain to such an extent that the Captain, fearing momentarily her breaking up, decided to abandon her. The operation was accomplished with great difficulty and with the loss of two men. Two officers were dispatched in the whaler to *Fortuna*, a distance of 130 miles, for succour. The German barque *San Francisco* was fallen in with, and immediately proceeded with the boat's crew to Wallis Island. Eighty men were sent in her to Noumea, New Caledonia. The Captain and the remaining seventy men stayed in the island to save all that was possible from the wreck. Most of the spars, sails, and stores were landed, and working parties were still able to get on board at low water. Hopes were entertained that, the weather remaining fine, the guns might be saved. *L'Hermite* was nearly a new vessel, and left France only eight months ago, coming out through the Straits of Magellan. After visiting the Society Isles and other groups, she was bound to the French penal colony of New Caledonia. We have to thank Lieutenant J. H. Martin, R.N., for sending us the sketch, which was drawn by an officer of H.M.S. *Dido*.

We learn from the *Edinburgh Courant* that £10,000 has been bequeathed to the Free Church of Scotland by the late Mrs. Sibbald, widow of Mr. Henry Sibbald. It is to be divided in "equal portions for the New College, Edinburgh, and for the Sustentation Supplementary Fund for augmenting the stipends of ministers of church extension charges." A curious old cabinet and two valuable pictures—George Gillespie's portrait and "Peter's Denial"—have been also left to the Church. Mrs. Sibbald has besides bequeathed £100 to the manse fund of Free Tolbooth Church.

WRECK OF THE FRENCH WAR-STEAMER *L'HERMITE*, ON WALLIS ISLAND, PACIFIC OCEAN.

## ON STRIKE.

With the latter days of summer ended the great agricultural strike in the eastern counties; and consumers—knowing incomparably less of the position of English workmen than of the smallest details of the last fashionable scandal, or modern pilgrimage, or sensation trial—settled down in the comfortable expectation of a long immunity from the rise in prices and scarcity of necessities and luxuries which must result from a serious strike. Ill-fated hopes! Last week alone there was to every day either a strike or a lock-out of more or less importance; and, were matters commonly discussed in proportion to their intrinsic interest, we should hear now at every dinner-table a hundred times as much of unions and strikes as last year of monotonous Tichborniana, and fancy any subject a hundred times as much talked about as “the Claimant”!

Of course, since the world began aggrieved individuals have “struck”—perhaps the first strike on record being that of Achilles, whose unfortunate fit of the sulks caused woes unnumbered to the well-booted Achaeans: it is the combined action of hundreds or thousands which is the distinctive feature of modern days. Whether History records when such things began we really do not know; very likely she was too busy chronicling a minor squabble or flirtation of some disreputable prince to pay any attention to matters so trivial. Mr. Marks’s clever picture in the late Academy Exhibition must, however, have ante-dated matters a little, we fancy. “In the Middle Ages” a strike of any class short of barons would have been a failure unusually swift and decided,—imagine the face of a lord of the manor whose serfs ventured to suggest a rise in wages or a shortening of hours! His answer would have probably been couched in terms considerably stronger than the favourite “By my halidome!” of Mr. G. P. R. James.

There can be no doubt that strikes are sometimes necessary nowadays—are the only way in which the poorer classes can obtain justice; but we must confess that we should not like to see them resorted to in every trade or service. When our domestics do not find themselves altogether comfortable in their places they never show the slightest hesitation in “resigning their situations,” and find it, apparently, much easier to get new employers than we to obtain new servants: what, then, should we do if they united—if cooks combined, footmen federated, butlers banded together, and then, in a body, servants struck? Whatever were the ultimate results of the struggle, it would not be a victory “along the line” for either side. Some families would for a time really almost enjoy the change, while others would be utterly helpless and miserable. In houses where the girls could cook decently—and many ladies can beat the average professional “plain cook” out of the field by sheer superiority of education and intelligence—where both sons and daughters were “handy” and industrious, and the latter had passed Dr. Buckmaster’s examination in cleaning fireplaces, the substitution of these domestic duties for the monotonous routine of shopping, “work,” and novel-reading might really be a relief and a pleasure; while helpless, indolent girls, whether of the dressy, sentimental, or simply vacuous variety, would make as dreadful a “hash” of housekeeping as those charmingly idiotic young brides whereof Copperfield’s Dora is unrivalled queen.

But the coming generation may see strikes and unions of a far less prosaic and practical order than those really not unlikely to take place some day among servants. There are grievances of the spirit as well as of the body—as innumerable sentimental poets (chiefly feminine) have informed us; there are wounds not to be healed by the best of food and lodging, debts and dues that money cannot discharge. Why, for example, should not the countless hosts of neglected wives combine? A moment’s reflection will show how little force there is in the first natural objection which occurs to one—aversion to making their sad stories public: for would not the average injured female revel in publicity? One does not like to prophesy the result of their universal withholding the customary tribute of tender smiles and cheering words till all arrears of love then due were paid, and the future weekly allowance thereof raised cent per cent,—perhaps also till hours (of absence) were shortened, from departure at nine a.m. and return at three next morning (accounted for invariably by “dinner at the club”) to a regular dining at home and after-dinner absence limited to eleven p.m., extended perhaps in the metropolitan district to 11.30.

Then, would it be too absurd in this matter-of-fact age to imagine a strike of pretty girls, disgusted with the insouciant, easy, and unconcerned lovers of to-day as compared with the charming humble, obedient, sighing and dying slaves and adorers of yore? Could they force themselves to freeze with forbidding frowns all would-be lovers, to nip in the bud, by refraining from sweet little encouraging smiles and glances, every nascent flirtation, every incipient courtship?

No; they couldn’t do it—unless, indeed, they resolved never to go less than two, or still more wisely three, together. No girls would have sufficient confidence in each other to undertake to give up every attractive little wile, each pet individual fascination, if other girls would do the same. Everyone would “know” that horrid Bella Brown would go on just as she always does if you left her alone for five minutes with anybody the least bit eligible; and everyone would be perfectly right.

One can imagine, though, how such an idea would have been fancifully worked out by Chaucer—or how, in very different fashion, by Prior or by Pope. Suppose the Queen of Beauty and all her ladies (“nymphs,” if the eighteenth-century poets were telling the story), disgusted with the cold, matter-of-fact spirit of the age, resolved to discard all their attractions, to cease to display to the best advantage all their charms, because the poets neglected sufficiently to praise them, and sang of beauties of the past in higher strains than those devoted to their living lady-loves. Chaucer would have described in his plain, comely verse—so breezy, broad, and open—how it came to pass that

Now when for many a year ne poet yonge  
Of any living maid ye praise had songe,  
Save but in rhyme that scornful did compare  
Hem as handymedes to som beauty rare  
That Cleopatra hight, or els Helene—  
Alas o who that such her now not bene!

how indignantly they stained nut-brown their faces, disfigured the beauty so scornfully praised, left off all ornaments and jewels, and “wore not robes moe of gay colour,”—robbed, in a word, the courtly poet’s world of its bright beauties of rustling silks, flowing locks, even of merrily sparkling eyes; and then, though Chaucer might have gallantly concluded with the defeat of the rude poets, would not Prior, treating of the same subject, end by making the knavish Damon send a present of mirrors to the Queen and all her nymphs: wherein must the poor girls incontinently give way at the sight of the “pack of frights” they would see therein reflected—for need we say that every mirror would immediately be put into requisition? And then—

Alack for vows by women spoke!  
The cruel test endurance passes:  
They all the selfsame day were broke  
That Damon sent the looking-glasses!

## THE SOUTHPORT PAVILION AND AQUARIUM.

The seacoast of Lancashire is, by nature, about the dullest in Great Britain. From the Mersey to Morecambe Bay, with insignificant risings here or there, as at Blackpool, it is a flat stretch of soppy sand in front of a level country, tamely regarding the far-off ripples of a shallow sea. The Irish Sea is very fine upon its other coasts; at Llandudno, for instance, in North Wales; or around the Isle of Man, or against the mountainous shores of Down or the cliffs of Antrim, or about the Mull of Galloway; but on the coast of Lancashire it is downright mean. Blackpool and Southport, of which we have now and then had occasion to speak, are nevertheless convenient places for the Manchester folk to send their children for the supposed benefits of sea bathing and sea air. It is not long since we gave an illustration of the opening of a promenade pier at Blackpool. The turn of Southport, a town on the sands twenty miles north of Liverpool, has now arrived. A limited liability company has erected here a Pavilion, Winter Garden, and Aquarium, forming the extensive range of buildings shown in our illustration. It is at the end of the promenade, but near the centre of the town, with a sea frontage of about 370 yards, bounded on the north side by Coronation-walk and on the east by Lord-street. The entire area is about nine acres, which has been tastefully laid out. The principal entrance to the building is by a carriage-porch, and by a grand staircase 15 ft. broad, to the inclosed promenade, which is 170 ft. long by 44 ft. broad, with verandahs and terraces outside and galleries in the interior. Communicating with the north side is a band-pavilion, capable of seating 2000 persons. Here concerts are to be given daily. Reached by a staircase from this part are a reading-room and chess-room. The other end of the promenade opens into a large and lofty conservatory, stocked with a choice selection of tropical and other plants and flowers. On the east side is a cascade, in full view of the promenade. The aquarium is on the floor beneath, and will afford a cool promenade. No light is admitted direct into the hall, but has to pass through tinted glass in the roof, or be reflected through the tanks along the sides. There are in all twenty-seven of these tanks, the largest—that containing the sharks—being 66 ft. by 14 ft., and 8 ft. deep. At present the collection of sharks numbers twenty, varying in length from 3 ft. to 5 ft.; later on, a porpoise will be added to the compartment. Mr. M. H. Read, the curator, has succeeded in getting together a large general collection of magnificent specimens from the deep sea—some exceedingly rare, and said to be absent even from the Brighton, Crystal Palace, and Manchester aquaria. The collection includes conger-eels, cod, wrasse, monkfish, soles, plaice, skate, ray; spiny and other lobsters; king-crabs from South America, octopi; spiny, spider, hermit, and other crabs; whiting, whitebait, dog-fish (smooth-hound, mose-hound, &c.), mullet, salmon-trout, gurnards, brill, angel-fish, turtle, sea-perch (5 ft. in length, supposed to be the finest ever caught), blennies, spotted gunnel, &c. The anemones form one of the finest and largest zoophytic collections ever brought together. Five octagonal table-tanks are filled with zoophytes and British coral; and three others are to contain trout, Welsh char, crabs, tench, roach, gudgeon, minnows, perch, small pike, pope, and other fresh-water fish. The alternate bays of the long corridor running transversely to the central aquarium are to be filled with tanks containing small amphibious animals, and possibly small birds. One end of this corridor is occupied by a large seal pool, surrounded by rockery planted with ferns. A similar pool is to be provided for crocodiles and alligators. The water supplying the tanks is stored in an immense tank in the basement, which contains 300,000 gallons, the tanks themselves holding another 15,000 to 20,000 gallons. The water is pumped by two engines, each of eight-horse power, throwing 8000 gallons per hour; and there are five pumps, throwing 10,000 gallons per hour, besides air-pumps for supplying a continuous current of fresh air to the tanks.

Throughout the building, and in the rockery outside, cement has been used with great success. The works have been designed and carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. Maxwell and Tuke, of Bury.

## LAUNCH OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Twenty years ago it was a cheap and vulgar joke in Germany to promise any unlikely thing when *die Deutsche Flotte* should be in existence. The idea of one day creating a German fleet, as well as a national army, was cherished by the democratic patriots of 1848, and had something to do with the enthusiasm for the Schleswig-Holstein war a quarter of a century past. All that came to nothing; but there is now a German Empire, and it is constructing a German navy which will guard the North Sea and Baltic shores against the only foes that Germany can expect. Last Saturday, we report the fact without a grudge, a fine new ironclad frigate of the German Imperial navy was launched on the Thames. The Deutschland has been built by Mr. J. D. A. Samuda, M.P., of Poplar (of the well-known firm of Samuda Brothers), at his shipbuilding establishment at Poplar. This vessel, and also a sister ship, the Kaiser, already launched and now nearly completed, were contracted for about two years ago, to be built for the Imperial German Government. The laying of the keel of the Deutschland was commenced in August, 1872. She was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, the late Chief Constructor of the English Admiralty. Her general features and arrangements are similar to our ironclad Hercules. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 280 ft.; breadth of beam, 62 ft. 8 in.; depth, extreme, 41 ft. 4 in.; burden in tons, builders’ measurement, 5063 tons; displacement at 24 ft. load draught, 7600 tons. The vessel is protected by an armour-belt extending over all fore and aft, from 5 ft. 6 in. below the water-line to the main-deck. She is constructed with an armour-plated battery, on the main-deck, fitted to contain eight 22-ton, steel breech-loading guns, 10 in. bore. It is so arranged as to fire broadside the two foremost guns, one on each side being also adapted for use as bow-chasers, and capable of being trained to cross fire before the vessel. The two after-guns can be trained to fire within 15 deg. of the line of the keel. In addition to the eight guns above mentioned there will be another similar gun of 18 tons weight placed aft, also protected with armour-plates on teak backing, and capable of being trained to an angle of 15 deg. on each side of the middle line, thus making, with the central-battery guns, a complete all-round fire. The thickness of the armour-plates on the vital parts of belt and battery is 10 in., and elsewhere 8 in., but is reduced at the ends of the vessel. The thickness of the plating behind the armour 1½ in. to 1 in. thick. The upper and main deck beams are completely covered with steel plating, the teak decks being laid above the steel plates. The vessel is constructed with an inner bottom, divided into thirty-two water-tight compartments, in addition to the cross bulkheads and water-tight flats, and fitted with the most approved arrangements for pumping, draining, and flooding. The Deutschland will be ship-rigged, with a full amount of sail-power, so as to be able, as a sailing-vessel, to secure the greatest

efficiency when under canvas, without the aid of steam. The engines, manufactured for the Deutschland by Messrs. J. Penn and Sons, of Greenwich, are a pair of horizontal direct-acting trunk engines, of the collective nominal power of 1150 horses, but capable of exerting 8000 indicated horse-power, arranged to work expansively, and having surface condensers and super-heaters. The diameter of the cylinders is 122 in., the length of stroke, 4 ft.; number of strokes per minute, seventy-five. The boilers are tubular, eight in number, besides an auxiliary boiler for working the capstan-engine, steam-pump, and steam steering-gear. The speed of the vessel will be fourteen knots per hour. The Deutschland will be completed, before leaving the contractor’s hands, with all masts, spars, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, fittings, and outfit, ready for service, except the guns, which are being manufactured for her in Germany. The armour plates are already entirely fitted and bolted on the belt of the vessel, and those for the battery which could not be prudently attached to the ship till after the launch, are mostly prepared to go into their respective places. The machinery is also ready for fixing, and the vessel is expected to be ready for sea in January next.

The launch was most successful. The vessel was christened by Baroness Von Schroetter, who stated that she had received the special command of the German Emperor to undertake this interesting ceremony. The arrangements were perfect, and included a mechanical contrivance by which the dog-shores were disengaged by the lady herself cutting a small rope fastening, and thus actually launching the vessel herself without assistance of any sort.

## CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The strike in the Bolton cotton trade is at an end. Mr. J. A. Russell, Q.C., Judge of the Manchester County Court, having accepted the office of arbitrator, the joint committees of masters and men on Monday signed an agreement binding them to accept the award, which is to be delivered before Oct. 31. The mills were reopened on Tuesday morning at the old rate of wages. The strike during the week it has lasted has cost the operatives £2250. The loss of wages during that time is estimated at £10,000.

The furnace proprietors of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire have resolved to reduce the wages of blast furnacemen 10 per cent on the first week in October. At a meeting of blast-furnace proprietors, held at Wolverhampton, it has also been resolved to give the men notice of a reduction of 10 per cent.

A meeting of ironworkers was held at Wolverhampton on Monday, at which it was resolved to purchase or erect iron-works to be worked on the co-operative system.

In consequence, it is said, of the acting manager not having carried out the arrangement come to with Mr. Pennant Lloyd, the men at Lord Penrhyn’s Carmarthenshire slate-quarries struck work again yesterday week. On Monday they assumed such a threatening attitude that additional police had to be telegraphed for.

The Fife and Clackmannan lock-out continues. The men would willingly return to work at the 15 per cent reduction if the new by-laws were withdrawn.

The North Staffordshire miners have resolved almost unanimously to secede from the Amalgamated Association, and they intend to join the National Society. By this secession the Amalgamated Association loses nearly 7000 members.

Another large party of labourers, belonging to the National Union, numbering, with their wives and families, about three hundred persons, principally from Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, started on Tuesday for Plymouth, whence they sailed in the Crusader for New Zealand.

Two somewhat similar returns, which were requested by Mr. Macdonald, M.P., and were ordered to be printed in the closing days of the Session, have been issued, and record all the convictions which took place in the United Kingdom under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Master and Servants Act during 1873 and down to April of the present year. Under the first-named law thirty-nine persons were convicted in England and Wales of intimidating, molesting, or using violence to workmen, and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three days to three months. Two masters were found guilty of using threats and intimidation, and were sentenced to twenty-one days’ hard labour and to pay the costs of prosecution. During the period above mentioned there were twelve appeals to quarter sessions, and in eight of them the convictions were quashed. In one the decision of the magistrate was confirmed, with £10 costs, and in the remaining three the sentence was modified. In Scotland there were seven convictions—six of them being for one offence, and an appeal in this case did not free the guilty parties from the week’s seclusion to which they were remitted. In Ireland there were eight convictions and one fruitless appeal. Under the Master and Servants Act, 1867, there were 141 convictions of workmen in England and Wales, and sentences were awarded for periods ranging from two days to three months. There were no appeals, and one employer was found guilty under the fourteenth section of the Act, and was sentenced to a month’s imprisonment. In Scotland there were fifty convictions, and in Ireland thirty-seven, without any appeals. Offences against these Acts are comparatively rare, and the metropolis is only accredited with eight out of the whole number.

A cottagers’ horticultural show has been held in Stratton Park, Hampshire, the seat of Lord Northbrook, at which the Hon. Emma Baring, his daughter, who has recently returned from India, exhibited a declaration of thanks from the principal natives of Benares to her father, the Governor-General. The natives express their deep gratitude to Lord Northbrook for having abolished the income tax, and state that they shall ever remember the graciousness of this act of his viceroyalty. The address, which is on richly-embellished paper, and is inclosed in a bag bordered by gold and pearls, with the word “Thanks” embroidered on each side, excited much interest. A cleverly-constructed model of the Micheldever Schools, in memory of the late Hon. Arthur Baring (who was one of Lord Northbrook’s sons, and, while serving as a midshipman, was drowned in the Captain), also attracted much attention.

A fungus exhibition was opened in Aberdeen yesterday week. The idea of the exhibition was first suggested by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of New Pitsligo, in the *Scottish Naturalist* for April. The suggestion was readily taken up by fungologists and men of science, and the result was an exhibition which gentlemen entitled to speak with authority say was never equalled in this country. The specimens numbered about 7000. Almost every county in Scotland made large contributions, while England and Wales sent a number of exhibits. In fact, almost every fungologist in Britain contributed specimens. A considerable portion of the fungi belonged to the larger classes, but there were also collections of microscopic fungi, and important additions to the British flora. Several species of fungi new to science were exhibited.

## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Those who witnessed the bringing forward of the Navy Estimates in the late Session will, perhaps, remember the demeanour of Mr. Ward Hunt while performing that duty. It was a curious compound of sorrow and anger—the sorrow being broadly exhibited, while the anger was subdued, but patent too. Much of the speech was akin to adjuration, and it was with intense solemnity that he implied something like treason to the recently-defunct Board of Admiralty. There was no want of precision in the statement that England has no navy; and the way in which he spoke of his determination, while he was First Lord, to have no "dummy" ships-of-war, was significant of an intention to hint that there were such floating false pretences in our fleet. His statement, deepened by his manner, made a great impression, which amounted almost to consternation, which was allayed only when he came to ask for the supplemental Navy Estimates, which he said were indispensable to the creation of a fleet, and it was found that he demanded only £150,000. Now, as first-class ironclads each cost sums varying from a quarter to half a million, it became quite clear that the First Lord was on the horns of a dilemma. If it was necessary to create a fleet, £150,000 was a ridiculous sum for such a purpose; and the alternative was either that he had faltered in his purpose of having a real navy or that he had found that his statement that we had no fleet was inexact, and tremulously inexact. Judging from the quiescence which he observed during the Session, it was surmised that he had got snubbed for his rash and hasty deliverance. It seems, however, that he has been diligently applying himself (to use his own phrase) to learning his business, and he has been cruising about and visiting every kind of naval dépôt, even to furthest Thule; and it is said that in one thing at least he was every inch a sailor, for he resisted the influence of mal-de-mer when sea lords and naval secretaries fell like pie-crust around him. There is something about him personally which suggests that, if he would include in his naval studies the sea-songs of Dibdin, he could sing them with famous effect. A day or two ago he paid a flying visit to his constituents in Northamptonshire, appearing with all the aroma of the ocean upon him, and gave quite a jovial account of the progress of his saline apprenticeship, which warrants a belief that about the time when, in the completion of the cycle of Ministries, he has to retire from his office, he will have attained to competence for it. All he has said and done since he has been First Lord justifies a belief that he is conscientiously resolved to do his duty, and that in the most practical way. It would seem that on this occasion Sir Rainald Knightley, who was present, did not indulge in the quaint manner and epigrammatic language which make him so incisive a humourist, but was, for once, almost sententious; while Mr. Pickering Phipps, who won the borough of Northampton for the Tories at the last election, ousting Lord Henley, was in the same strain. As he has not yet made his essay in the House, it can only be hoped that he will be as good a member as the noble Lord whom he succeeds.

An appearance of Mr. Dodson before his constituents, socially rather than politically, calls to mind that he was during the Session very constantly on the front Opposition bench, and so demeaning himself as to give rise to an idea that he was one of the half dozen supposed candidates for the lead of the Liberal party. Indeed, in suggesting and advising he assumed that *ex cathedra* tone and manner which he of right adopted when, in his character of Chairman of Committees, he laid down the law and practice of private business. It can hardly be said that he was very successful in his attempts at "lead;" he wants aplomb and breadth for that function. The members for Oxfordshire are completing their annual circuit amongst their constituents; but Mr. Hanley has not recuperated sufficiently to take his place amongst them. Colonel North is brisk and earnest as ever; and Mr. W. Cartwright, who is the "unicorn" member, succeeds in not bringing his Liberalism into collision with the Toryism by which he is surrounded. He has not told his constituents why he, of all persons, revived the O'Keefe and Callan schools controversy last Session; his long speech on that subject being his only deliverance this year.

Besides these extra-Parliamentary peregrinations in the country there have been great Conservative doings in the city of Oxford. Avowedly a demonstration to promote the cause of Conservatism, the gathering was nominally to celebrate the return, and it might have been added, the undoubted success in the House, of Mr. Hall, who filled the gap made by the retirement of Lord Cardwell after the general election, at which Mr. Hall ran the then Cabinet Minister very hard; while at the subsequent election, in March, he distanced Mr. J. D. Lewis, who strove in vain to retain the complete Liberal representation of the city. In his very first speech in the House Mr. Hall developed eloquence qualities which were as remarkable for their variety and their force, while in the special quality of humour he was most facile. When, too, he came to conduct an important amendment in an important measure (no matter what now) he evinced a capacity and a tact to which few very young members have attained in a quarter of a Session. A glance at his speech at the demonstration in question would show that his geniality and jocoseness mingle well with his aptitude and knowledge in public affairs. There came to do him honour Mr. Mowbray, who exerted himself strenuously to be facetious, but his fun was but "heavy lightness" perhaps; Mr. Grantham, who is one of the new members for Surrey, having done the notable deed of terminating Mr. Locke King's quarter-of-century's membership, was there; and Mr. Benyon came over from Berkshire to prove that the grand talent for silence which he possesses (in the House, at least) can be exceptional; while Lord Yarmouth crossed the border from Warwickshire to shed the light of his countenance on the festivities, which, probably, was as much as was expected. The proceedings seemed to have been very jovial, and the electoral canonisation of Mr. Hall was complete.

It is rarely that any man can look so wise and speak words that sound so much like wisdom as Mr. Newdegate, although the House somehow is inclined to treat his oratory much as they would the extra heroic verse of the farce of "Bombastes Furioso." But it can well be imagined what the effect of his elocution is upon persons in Warwickshire, who are of the race, no doubt, of whose intelligence and perception Dr. Parr spoke so incisively. Probably they prefer the broad-wheeled waggon style of Mr. Newdegate to the frisky facetiousness of Mr. Bromley Davenport, who is nothing if not jocose, and who emits a jest, so to speak, not only with his lips, but with his whole frame, so appropriate are expression, gesture, and voice; and this because his wit is too glancing and lightsome to penetrate their sensoria sufficiently quickly to produce the main elements in producing laughter, suddenness and surprise. At the general election South Warwickshire had two new members—the Earl of Yarmouth and Sir Eardley Wilmot—in the places of Mr. Wise and Mr. John Hardy. Of the neophytes Sir Eardley Wilmot has distinguished himself by the most perpetual speechification on all possible subjects, in season and out of season, and he was garrulous even on the day of the prorogation. What his position in the House is it is, therefore, not difficult to imagine. He has, as it were, intuitively discovered the direct way to unpopularity, in a debating sense, and to personal "counts-out."

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

There will be an Annular Eclipse of the SUN on the 10th inst. It will be visible as a partial eclipse only from England. At London it will begin at 9h. 3m. a.m.; the middle of the eclipse will be at 10h. 7m. a.m., at which time about three-tenths of the Sun will be obscured; and it will end at 11h. 15m. a.m. At Edinburgh the eclipse will begin at 8h. 43m. a.m., its middle at 9h. 49m. a.m., and will end at 10h. 58m. a.m., in mean time at Edinburgh. At Dublin it will begin at 8h. 34m. a.m., the middle at 9h. 34m. a.m., and will end at 10h. 37m. a.m., in mean time at Dublin.

There will be a Total Eclipse of the MOON on the morning of the 25th inst. It will begin at 5h. 42m. a.m., but at Greenwich the Moon will set on that morning at 6h. 33m., and therefore only the beginning of the eclipse will be seen from England. The beginning of the total phase will be at 7h. a.m., the middle of the eclipse will be at 7h. 16m. a.m., the end of the total phase will be at 7h. 33m. a.m., and the eclipse will end at 8h. 51m. a.m. At the time of the middle of the eclipse the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 113 deg. 15 min. nearly west of Greenwich, and latitude 12 deg. 35 min. north.

The Moon will be near the planet Mars on the 7th; Jupiter on the 10th, the day of new Moon; she will also be near to Mercury on the 12th. On the 14th Venus will be occulted by the Moon; she will disappear at 3h. 27m. p.m., and reappear at 4h. 42m. p.m.; and be near the Moon till she sets, at 6h. 28m. p.m. She is near Saturn on the 19th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 2nd at 33 minutes after	1h. in the afternoon.
New Moon	10th "	2 " 11 " morning.
First Quarter	18th "	29 " 1 " afternoon.
Full Moon	25th "	21 " 7 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 25th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 11th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the first day at 6h. 2m. p.m., or 22m. after sunset; on the 6th at 5h. 49m. p.m.; on the 11th at 5h. 42m. p.m.; on the 16th at 5h. 33m. p.m.; on the 21st at 5h. 24m. p.m.; on the 26th at 5h. 16m. p.m.; and on the last day at 5h. 7m. p.m. He is in aphelion on the 5th, near the Moon on the 12th, and at his greatest eastern elongation (24 deg.) on the 24th.

VENUS is still an evening star, setting on the 7th day at 6h. 33m. p.m., or 1h. 8m. after the Sun; on the 17th at 6h. 15m. p.m., or 1h. 13m. after the Sun; and on the 27th at 5h. 57m. p.m., or 1h. 16m. after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 14th.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 3h. 12m. a.m., or 3h. before the Sun; on the 18th at 3h. 8m. a.m., preceding sunrise by 3h. 22m.; on the 28th at 3h. 4m. a.m., or 3h. 44m. before the Sun. He is due south on the 15th at 9h. 44m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th, and in aphelion on the 26th.

JUPITER on the 8th day sets nearly with the Sun; and from the 9th day to the end of the year he sets in daylight. He rises on the 8th at 5h. 58m. a.m., or 16m. before the Sun; on the 18th day at 5h. 29m. a.m., preceding sunrise by 1h. 1m.; on the 28th at 5h. 4m. a.m., or preceding the Sun by 1h. 44m. He is due south on the 15th at 11h. 19h. a.m. He is near the Sun on the 5th, the Moon on the 10th, and in aphelion on the 24th, at noon.

SATURN sets at 0h. 5m. a.m. on the 6th, on the 15th he sets at 11h. 26m. p.m., and on the 25th at 10h. 47m. p.m. He is due south on the 15th at 7h. 5m. p.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 12th, near the Moon on the 19th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the last day.

## A SCIENTIFIC BEQUEST.

Lord Derby announces in the *Gazette* that the Italian Minister in London has communicated to him a copy of the will of the late M. Girolamo Ponti, of Milan, by which he has bequeathed a portion of his property to the "Academies of Sciences of London, Paris, and Vienna." It is understood that the relatives of the testator intend to dispute the will; and, as it does not clearly appear what British society is indicated, the Secretary of State gives notice of the bequest, in order that those societies which may wish to put forward their claims may take such steps in the matter as they shall think fit.

The will, which is a remarkable one, contains the following passages relating to the bequest:—"I dispose of the whole of what belongs to me on this day in favour of the three Academies of Sciences, of London (capital of England), Paris (capital of France), and Vienna (capital of Austria), so that my said patrimony is to be divided amongst the said three academies, in equal parts (after deduction of certain charges). My patrimony consists for the greater part of mortgages, and, taking account of interest, amounts at present to 865,000 Austrian lire. Each of the three academies above named shall be bound to invest, in a perfectly safe and profitable manner, the third part of my patrimony which falls to its share, and with the proceeds to institute two annual competitions for ever, in equal amounts. Consequently, each of the aforesaid academies will have to appoint a committee to decide upon the grant of the rewards annexed to the two competitions, which are to embrace the following branches:—1. Mechanics. 2. Agriculture. 3. Physics and Chemistry. 4. Travels by sea or by land. 5. Literature. The object of the committee must be to give the preference to whomsoever among the competitors that shall have advanced the sciences by the discovery of new and simple appliances, and this refers to mechanics, physics, chemistry, and agriculture; in regard to travels by sea and by land, whoever has distinguished himself by a long journey by land and by sea, or has been able to make propositions fitting to diminish the dangers inherent in the present systems, should have the preference; in default of inventors and distinguished travellers, the committee will turn its attention to the most distinguished publications of original works, or at least of translations from other languages of works upon the above-mentioned sciences and travels, including literature."

There has been started at Mevagissey, Cornwall, a manufactory of "Cornish sardines," the sardines being pilchards preserved in oil, immense quantities of which have hitherto been used as manure, or returned to the sea as of no use. Those Cornish sardines are said to be equal to the sardines commonly imported into this country.

Mr. Jacob Bright delivered an address on education to the Rochdale prize-winners in the Government science and art examinations on Saturday. He reviewed the efforts that have been made since the beginning of the present century to establish a national system of education, and showed how, by a gradual but irresistible process, the whole course of public opinion had been changed. After the Reform Act of 1832 the education vote amounted to £20,000, whereas in 1874 it had risen to £1,350,000. Mr. Bright urged the claims of Owens College to assistance from the national exchequer.

## PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

The annual report for 1873 of the Commissioners of Patents for Inventions has been published, and bears the signatures of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General.

The number of applications for letters-patent recorded during the year was 2974; the number of patents passed thereon was 2906; the number of specifications filed in pursuance thereof was 2906; the number of applications lapsed or forfeited (the applicants having neglected to proceed for their patents within the six months of protection) was 1320; and the number of patents void (the patentees having neglected to file specifications in pursuance thereof) was 68.

British patents are granted for fourteen years; but, under the Patent Law Amendment Act, they are subject to the condition that they shall be void at the expiration of three years and of seven years respectively, unless there shall be paid an extra stamp duty of £50 at the end of the third year, and a still further duty of £100 at the termination of the seventh year. During the fourteen years between 1852, when the Act was passed, and 1866, 29,807 patents were granted. The additional progressive stamp duty of £50 was paid at the end of the third year on 8372 of that number, and 21,437 became void. The additional progressive stamp duty of £100 was paid at the end of the seventh year on 2891 of the 8372 remaining in force at the end of the third year, and 5481 became void. The Commissioners state that of every 3000 applications for provisional protection 1950 reach the patent, and 550 pay the additional stamp duty required at the expiration of the third year—1450 patents, or nearly three-fourths of the whole, thereby becoming void. Probably not more than 100 of the remaining 550 will pay the additional stamp duty required at the end of the seventh year. Therefore the Commissioners strongly advocate the retention of these heavy duties as an efficient means of sifting useless and speculative patents from those which are really valuable. The total cost of a patent for the fourteen years is £165.

The inventive genius of the country gives signs of no diminution, but, on the contrary, the number of applications steadily increases. The Patent Office far more than pays its own expenses, and since 1852 has amassed the substantial aggregate surplus of £1,108,204. The balance-sheet for 1873 shows an income of £144,761, and a net surplus (after paying revenue duties) of £68,404.

All the provisional, complete, and final specifications filed in the office upon patents granted since 1852 have been printed and published, with lithographed outline copies of the drawings accompanying them; and the specifications of patents under the old law, dating from 1711 to 1852, have also been printed, and are sold to the public at prices which merely cover the cost of printing and paper. Indices are also published annually and weekly, and give the names of inventors and the subject-matter of their specifications. Complete sets of the publications of the Commissioners of Patents—each set including upwards of 3150 volumes, and costing for printing and paper above £3000—have been presented to the authorities of the most important towns in the United Kingdom, on condition that the works shall be daily accessible to the public, for reference or copying, free of charge. Similar gifts have also been sent to the public offices, some of the learned societies, British colonies and foreign States, and portions of the publications have been widely disseminated both at home and abroad.

A free library and reading-room are open to the public daily in the office of the Commissioners of Patents in Chancery-lane, and in addition the printed specifications, indices, and other publications of the commissioners, the library includes a collection of the leading British and foreign scientific journals and text-books in the various departments of art and science.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS. There will be two examinations, beginning on Monday, Dec. 14, at two p.m., one for senior and one for junior students, superintended by examiners appointed by the University; the latest day for entry is Oct. 10. Forms of entry are now ready, and must be obtained from the local secretary of the place at which the student desires to be examined. It is desired that the local secretaries should forward the forms of entry returned to them (duly filled up) as early as possible to the general secretary, the Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

In connection with these examinations, St. John's College offers a sizarship, together with £20 per annum for two years, to the best senior candidate in each of the years 1874-5 who shall have obtained the mark of distinction in both pure and applied mathematics; and a like prize for the best candidate at the same examinations who shall have obtained the mark of distinction both in Latin and Greek. Jesus College offers for the coming examination two Rustat Scholarships, of the annual value of £40 or £50, in cases of sufficient merit, conditionally that the candidates are orphan sons of clergymen ordained priests of the Church of England. The committee for conducting the Cambridge lectures for women offer an exhibition of £40 to the best candidate among the senior girls in the first class. Attendances at two courses of lectures in Cambridge in each of two terms in the year following the examination will be required. The trustees of the Reid Fund offer a scholarship of 24 gs. per annum, entitling the holder to free instruction at Bedford College, London, for seven terms, to a candidate in the first or second class of senior girls. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women offers an exhibition of £25 a year to a senior girl who will pursue her studies for a year at some place of superior instruction approved by the union. The University syndicate will give prizes to the four candidates who pass the best examination among the senior and junior boys and the senior and junior girls—£12 to each of the two seniors, and £8 to each of the two juniors.

No one born before Jan. 1, 1859, can be admitted as a junior student; nor before Jan. 1, 1857, as a senior student.

There will be an examination in connection with the higher local examinations, beginning on Monday, June 14, 1875, open to all persons who have completed the age of eighteen years before Jan. 1 next, or have obtained a first class in the senior local examinations. Candidates will be examined in such places as the syndics, approved by the University, may determine.

A local committee, with a local secretary, should be formed in any place where an examination is desired; and they should communicate early with the Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, the secretary to the syndicate. Applications for the examination of a school under the regulations of the University may be made through the same source.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Andersonian University, Glasgow, held on Tuesday, Mr. W. Dittmar, of Glasgow, was appointed to the chair of chemistry, vacant by the resignation of Professor Thorpe.

The annual meetings of the Scottish School-book Association, the Scottish Schoolmasters' Widows' Fund Association, the Association of Free Church Teachers, and the Educational Institute of Scotland, were held in Edinburgh on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last week.



THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER, 1874.

SIR G. BURROWS, M.D., BART.

The Queen lately conferred a baronetcy, as on previous occasions, upon the President of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. George Burrows, M.D., the new medical parent, is a son of the late Dr. George Burrows, M.B., who was a man of great eminence in his day, and whose name is still honoured at the University estate at Canis Castle, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and went Wrangler in 1825, and proceeded to the degree of M.D. in 1830. He now follows and practices in his native town, and in 1828 was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which institution he is now the President. Dr. Burrows pursued his professional studies at the Eastgate Hospital, to which he is now the consulting physician, having had the leadership of the hospital and its practice for many years. He is Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, and is a member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge. He was Vice-President of the General Medical Council on Education of the British Medical Association, of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical and other societies; and has been Guelstonian, Croonian, and Lumleian professor to the College of Physicians. Among his contributions to the "Quarterly Journal of Medicine," "Transactions of the Cerebral Circulation," articles on haemorrhage, scalding, and rubetra, in the "Library of Practical Medicine," and other papers in the "Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society." A daughter of the celebrated Dr. Sir George Burrows married a daughter of the celebrated John Abernethy. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Parrard and Jerrard, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

## THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

The second year's International Congress of Oriental scholars was held last week in London. It was in Paris, a twelvemonth ago, that the first of these meetings took place, under the direction of Professor Léon de Rosny, of the Collège de France. The proceedings of last week found their head-quarters in the lecture theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, lent for the occasion. But several of the scientific sections, as in the Congresses of the British Association, met in different places.

SIR GEORGE BURROWS, M.D., BART., PRESIDENT OF THE  
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The president, in general, of the Congress was Dr. Samuel Birch, a professor of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum. The scientific sessions depended upon four departments of philological study, one of archaeology, and one of ethnology. The philologists were grouped according to the four great families of speech, believed to indicate four chief races of mankind in the ancient world. The first section, which included India, Egypt, and the Hindus, the Persians, and the Assyrians, included the Greek and Latin, the Slavonic, the Celtic, and the Teutonic, Germanic, and Scandinavian languages of Europe. The second section, under Dr. Layard, included the Semitic, and the third, under Dr. Müller, Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Oxford. The Semitic group, comprising Hebrew and Arabic, Persian, and what is known as Chaldean, Assyrian, and Babylonian, was subdivided into the Babylonian and the Assyrian of Babylon and Nineveh, met under the presidency of Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who was one of the first to decipher the inscriptions. The next section was the Hellenic, or Greek, and included the Ionian, the Attic, and the Peloponnesian, and the history and monuments of Egypt, the Coptic and Ethiopic languages and peoples. Their place of meeting was at the British Museum, and the British Archæological Committee-street. The fourth is the Turanian section, which includes the nations of Upper Asia; it is usually subdivided into the Eastern Mongolian, or Chinese, and the Turkish group, but it is also subdivided into the Indian, the Persian, and the Turanian section meeting in King's College, under the chair of Mr. Eliot, K.C.S.I. The archaeological section was headed by Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., late Under-Secretary of State for India. The fifth section, the Ethnological, was presided over by Prof. G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S., F.B.A., F.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.Hist.S., F.R.A.S., and the greatest of our comparative anatomists, but a diligent student of Egyptian冥古学. Above one hundred lecturers and men of acknowledged reputation, from all the principal cities of Europe, with some delegates by the Governments of Egypt and India, attended the Congress. Amongst them were Dr. Schrader, Noldeke, Huntley, and others of like authority. The general addresses delivered by the presidents respectively gave an interesting review of the progress of each

logical section, as it comprises some notice of the geographic distribution of plants, animals, and minerals affecting the social condition of Eastern nations, was joined by Dr. Joseph D. B. R. S., who had before him the honor of being a member of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. Several other gentlemen connected with the Congress (Sir Field Bryne, at Wimbleton, Mr. J. W. Bosanquet, at Enfield) invited large parties to their houses and grounds. The members of the Society's party at these meetings, and elsewhere, were of course, the most interesting visitors. They were also received one day at the British Museum, another day at the South Kensington Museum.

It was on the Tuesday that Dr. Birch welcomed the Orientalists at the British Museum, and presented a small collection of the semi-writings upon this occasion in the Egyptian Saloon. Dr. Birch there showed his visitors the famous Rosetta stone which was found at Rosetta, near the western mouth of the Nile. It is inscribed with a decree in honour of Ptolemy V., one of the Greek Kings of Egypt, written in three languages, three years before the Christian era. The sentences are written in three different alphabets, the hieroglyphic, or sacred symbolic characters; the enchorial or cartouche, and the common popular style in Egypt; and the Latin characters.

From this model, and from the researches of M. Chabas, the palaeontologist, and other scholars of the last generation, obtained a key to the meaning of the hieroglyphics of Egypt and the whole structure of our knowledge of the ancient history of that country has been based upon the decipherment of stones like this.

Another stone, of which there is a cast in the Museum, has since been found by Mariette Bey, a learned Frenchman in the service of the Egyptian Government. This stone, which contains the names of the Pharaohs of the 18th dynasty, has been explained by Dr. Birch. A professor of the Roman Catholic College at Stonyhurst, M. Le Page Renouf, explained a number of Egyptian papyri and other objects. The British Museum keeper of classical antiquities, Mr. Neumayer, took his party to see his department, and explained the results of his more particularly the late discoveries in the celebrated Temple of Diana at Ephesus. A prominent figure in this day's proceedings was Mr. Beccaloni, the celebrated German Egyptologist, who conducted a great expedition sent by the Prussian Government to the Delta of the Nile. A writer of a

Soane Museum, in Lincoln's-in-fields. He was also among the Orientalists at the British Museum. With many examples, we may repeat that the knowledge of the ancient Orient was well represented there. Mr. G. E. Mantell, of the Geological Department, too, showed very well in the persons of Léon de Rosny, Dr. Birch, the Rev. Mr. Erdmann, of Peking, and others. Dr. W. H. Worrell, of the British Museum, is drawn by Mr. W. Simpson, who has been his pupil. The Lord Mayor of London, and Syria, and in India, China, and Japan. The Lord Mayor entertained the members of the Congress at the Mansion House, and the Queen at the Royal Naval College. Still remained in town visited the mansion of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in Queen Victoria-street, Blackfriars.

THE LATE DR. F. E. ANSTIE, M.D.

The lamented death of this gentleman, who was physician to the Westminster Hospital, seems to have been caused by physician poisoning in a post-mortem examination of the body of a little girl, who had died at Paddington, and whose name was Anne Wandsworth. Dr. Astrie had been called in to inspect the sanitary condition of the school. Dr. Astrie first came before the public as an investigator of the uses of alcohol as a food. He was the author of a pamphlet on the subject, which was published in a series of housebooks, which was published some years ago in the *Lancet*. This inquiry, by the facts it disclosed, was the immediate cause of great improvement in those institutions, as well as of Mr. Astrie's popularity, for the benefit of the poor, throughout the metropolis. At the College of Physicians he was an acknowledged leader of the party of reform, by whom many important changes have been brought about in the medical profession. He was the instigator of the recent petition of the College to the Premier on the subject of the overcrowded dwellings of the poor, which led to the Act requiring railway companies to provide dwellings for their workmen. As a practical physician he was widely known by his researches into the nature and causes of neuralgia, on which he publishes a valuable treatise. He was editor of a journal entitled *Medical Progress*, in addition to the author of a series of various kinds. The biography is by Messrs. Barradell and Jervis.

## FINE ARTS.

An outcry has been raised against the statue of Queen Anne which stands in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, and there seems to be a strong inclination in influential quarters to have it removed, if not demolished. There can be no question that it has been brought into unfortunate prominence by the removal of the old iron railings, the massiveness of which served as a screen. It is undeniable that, artistically considered, the effigy is but a specimen of mason's statuary; that it has little, if any, value as a portrait; that it betrays the inflated taste of the time; that it is weather-worn, grimy, sooty, and generally deplorable of aspect. Moreover, "good Queen Anne" herself may not occupy a very exalted place in our loyal veneration, whatever we may think of her time. But—and we think the "but" all important—her statue is an historic monument; it completes the story, as it were, of our great metropolitan cathedral, the noblest development of a particular phase of art in this country. It is a memorial statue in its present connection—where it stands, and nowhere else. The Dean and Chapter appear to be quite willing to remove it, provided they find that they have the power. But we do not think they can prove their right to do so. We repeat, it is a memorial statue, and therefore sacred. It is a legacy, intrusted to us in good faith by our fathers of the eighteenth century, and we are bound to preserve it to our descendants. It would be unseemly to do otherwise; for it interferes with no improvement; it is no public inconvenience. In point of fact, it is really more characteristic and interesting than many of the memorial statues we are at this present time confiding to our children. Where is the iconoclastic spirit to end? We are fast destroying everything that is historic and venerable with our modern falsifications and restorations and improvements. History would have no landmarks if each succeeding generation destroyed whatever was left not to its taste by that which preceded it.

The works left unfinished by Mr. Foley are, in accordance with the will of the lamented sculptor, to be completed by Messrs. Dewick, Brock, and Birch. Mr. C. B. Birch was Mr. Foley's principal assistant from 1859 to 1869.

A correspondent reminds us that there were other artists besides Lawrence, Landseer, and Millais who were elected to the Associateship of the Royal Academy at the early age of twenty-four—viz., Wilkie, Turner, and Macclise.

The south transept of York Minster is being restored, under the direction of Mr. Street. It is proposed to continue the restoration of the entire Minster part by part.

An unrivalled collection of the engraved works of Sir Edwin Landseer is on view at Messrs. Agnew's gallery, Manchester.

An exhibition of the Worcester City and County Fine Arts Association has been opened. The collection comprises a large number of pictures of merit and various art-objects.

An exhibition of arts and antiquities has been opened at Inverness by the Master of Lovat. The exhibition is in aid of the fund for establishing a school of science and art and a museum at Inverness.

An exhibition of works of art and industry has been opened in the Stockport Mechanics Institution. Amongst the pictures are several military subjects by Miss Thompson.

The portrait of Mr. John Stuart Mill, by Mr. G. F. Watts, which was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, was painted for Sir Charles Dilke, and has been etched by the eminent French artist M. Rajon, who came to England expressly to execute the plate. A subscription has been opened for one hundred proof impressions of the work.

Some valuable casts from the Parthenon are to be brought from the Piraeus at Athens by one of her Majesty's ships the first opportunity.

The National Exhibition of Belgian Industrial Art, in the new building for a central market at Brussels, the opening of which exhibition we have announced, is proving highly successful, and has given rise to the project of holding a great national exhibition in the capital of all the artistic manufactures of the country, and a permanent museum of selected specimens. The Burgomaster and his co-operators in the scheme propose to erect on the Champ de Manceuvres, which is about to be given up by the military authorities, two buildings—one temporary, for the purposes of the exhibition only; the other permanent, to be used first for the exhibition, and afterwards to become the museum.

The Palace of Compiègne is apparently to be devoted to the purposes of a public gallery. The fine Gallo-Roman collection, which was for some time exhibited in the orangerie of the palace, has been placed in the Salle d'Armes, and a considerable collection of old pictures sent from the stores of the Louvre in the noble Salles des Fêtes and adjoining rooms. A third and novel collection has just been instituted in the Salles des Gardes. This consists of the antiquities brought from Cambogia by the expedition headed by Lieutenant Delaporte, of the French navy. The most remarkable items are eighty pieces of sculpture and architecture—including a group of two giants supporting a dragon, another giant resting on a club, several other statues of divinities, kings, and women, an elephant, lions, and dragons; a number of statuettes and small groups in stone and in bronze; a pediment and entablature with bas-reliefs, a number of architectural details, casts from sculptured works, a few inscriptions, a plan of the Kluner ruins as far as they have yet been explored, and a number of photographs; to which will be added shortly a further collection made by Captain Filor and others. This is the first museum founded in Europe illustrative of the civilisation of the ancient Cambogians, of whom little or nothing is known, but who covered Indo-China with splendid monuments.

A statement has been circulated to the effect that the discovery had been recently made at the Château of Amboise of a tombstone bearing the illustrious name of Leonardo da Vinci, and of a coffin containing, in a perfect state of preservation, the remains of the great painter. M. R. Robert, architect-surveyor of the château, writes to the *Moniteur Universel*, pointing out that this is but a revival of an old story. "Several years ago," he says, "bones and fragments of a tombstone, whereon could be traced some letters, were found in the Park of Amboise. After careful examination, it was ascertained that the bones formed part of Leonardo's remains. The Government then caused to be raised on the spot where they were found a small monument in honour of the great artist. But the bones were not replaced. In the early part of the present month, in accordance with instructions received from the Comte de Paris, the bones were locked up in a leaden box and placed under the flagstones of the Chapel Saint Hubert, in the Château of Amboise, with the following inscription:—'Beneath this stone rest some bones collected in the ruins of the former Chapel Royal of Amboise. Among these, it is supposed, are to be found the mortal remains of Leonardo da Vinci, born in 1452, died in 1519.' It may be noticed that the inscription speaks less positively to the identity of the remains than M. Robert. Those who care to know full particulars as to what was found are referred to Mrs. Heaton's lately published biography of Leonardo da Vinci.

## THEATRES.

## CHARING CROSS.

On Saturday an important event took place at this theatre—the reappearance in England of Miss Lydia Thompson, who was once a great favourite with London audiences. Originally acting at the Haymarket as a child in the part of Little Silver Hair, she grew in popularity until, six years ago, her interests led her to America, where she had a six months' engagement. Our cousins across the Atlantic soon found out her merits, and the six months ultimately extended to six years. Miss Thompson gradually surrounded herself with a troupe of performers by whose assistance she became an institution. She now leaves the United States with a testimonial from twenty-five managers, who invite her speedily to return to that land of theatrical promise, where good actors speedily make large fortunes. They praise her for her "efforts in rendering musical burlesque acceptable, and for the progressive elevation of that class of entertainment year after year, under her co-operative managerial charge, redeeming it from some features liable to censure;" adding an earnest entreaty that she "will return to her friends in that country, and continue to add grace and taste to the existing innate love for bright popular music and mirth-provoking oddities." These preliminary movements promise well for the successful conduct of her experiment in London; and, accordingly, we were not surprised to find on Saturday the Charing Cross Theatre crowded to excess. Evidently the audience were desirous of welcoming back an old favourite, and the performance throughout was in the nature of an ovation. The business of the evening commenced with a farce or petite comedy in one act, by Mr. A. P. Graves, entitled "Clever Sir Jacob," the said important personage being represented by Mr. Lionel Brough. The plot of this little piece is ingenious and remarkably stageworthy, though perhaps not entirely novel. It depended greatly upon Mr. Lionel Brough's talents, who throughout manifested his sense of responsibility. The main venture on which the company appeals for support, however, is the reproduction of an Oriental extravagance by Mr. H. B. Farne, entitled "Blue Beard"—a piece which has already been performed in America 470 times by Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe, under the special management of Mr. Alexander Henderson, her husband. This strange drama is in two parts and seven scenes, and is replete with humour, activity, and musical oddity. Of course, the outline of the plot is the same as in the nursery tale. The main burlesque interest lies in the first part. Mr. Brough plays Blue Beard, and Miss Lydia Thompson Selim. To understand the charm and interest with which the actress invests this character, it is necessary to witness it. So much earnestness and readiness, so many complicated effects of voice and action, so much musical expression and terpsichorean grace, so much eccentricity with so much elegance, can only be compassed by a person of singular genius, inspired with a determination to achieve an unexampled success. Many of these effects were aforetime the exclusive property of eminent tragedians; but the muse of burlesque has transferred them in these latter days to her votaries, and we frequently see them employed by grotesque professionals, who simply carry the sublime an extra step, and by such "extravagance and error" pass suddenly into the ridiculous, and thereby upset the gravity of the most judicious of audiences. Miss Thompson has this power, and it will secure her triumph. We have also to commend other extravagant artists—Mr. Willie Edouin as Corporal Zoung-Zoung, Miss Topsy Venn as Hassan, and Miss Alice Athertone as The O'Shacabac (described as "Blue Beard's Buttons—a 'Tipperara avis'"). In all these we find the spirit of burlesque urged to extremes, and laughter and applause literally extorted alike from the pit and stalls. And, as if this were not enough, a miracle-monger is added to the score of clever monsters. Mr. John Morris sustains the characters of all the guests at the fourteenth wedding of Blue Beard. He is named, in the first instance, Proteus, and afterwards changes himself into seven other individuals. He becomes, in the presence of the audience, divers persons, male and female, in various attires, by a series of "evolutions" proceeding from the single, simple evening dress in which he enters on his manifold duties. First of all he stands as the Attaché of English Embassy; next as Lieutenant Rosnake, and then toddles about as the oldest inhabitant, with a walking-stick supplied him somehow from about the region of the spine. And now the ladies have their turn; the costume develops itself into female apparel, and Susan B. Anthony, Miss Chic, Molly O'Flaherty, and "the débutante" step jauntily forth; after which Mr. Morris makes his exit, and returns, in less than a minute, in his original private costume, to receive the applause of the spectators. We think that this entertainment alone will go far to render the entertainment greatly popular. We need scarcely add that the scenery is first rate, from the village of Latakia at sunset to the final look-out towers and ramparts of the castle. The entire performance shows the advantage of frequent practice and gradual development, and nothing can be more complete in its details and in relation to the whole than the representation in its final and perfected form. It is likely to retain the English boards for several hundred nights, if the lawful arrangements permit, or at any rate until the end of the assigned term for the stay of the company in this country.

## HAYMARKET.

Mdlle. Beatrice continues her performance of the series of French plays that compose her répertoire. "Frou Frou" has now given place to "Nos Intimes," which, under the English title of "Our Friends," is one of the most amusing of comedies. The translator is Mr. George March, who has judiciously rendered and adapted the original text to an Anglican audience. Nothing can be more perfect than the manner in which these comedy-dramas are interpreted by Mdlle. Beatrice's well-selected company.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.

On Monday the Moore and Burgess Minstrels entered upon their tenth consecutive year at St. James's Hall, where they have sustained a continuous season since 1865. Commencing with that year, they gave 108 performances; in 1873, 476. The total number in the ten years has been 4075. On the present occasion the public were offered an entirely new programme, including several new ballads and comic songs, besides a wonderful variety of miscellaneous entertainments. In the first part of the programme a new ballad, "When summer flowers are budding," was sung with prodigious effect by Mr. Horace Norman. "The old house by the lindens" (words by Longfellow, composed by Meyer Lutz) was ably and judiciously rendered by Mr. Romer. The singularly soft and femininely melodious voice of Little Willie was heard to great advantage in the pathetic ballad "Out in the snow." As usual, the honours of the first portion of the entertainment were carried off by this juvenile competitor. Mr. C. H. Dunphy's new comic song, entitled "The Londoner's Lament," contained some smart hits, rendered smarter by the irresistibly comic assumption of Mr. Walter Howard. The losses of the Percy lion, Temple Bar, and the statue in Leicester-square are the themes of this clever jeremiad. The second part of the entertainment embraces a variety of novelties, all meeting with

an approving response. Length of time has in no way diminished the attractions offered by this excellent troupe. On the contrary, every arrangement is conducive to the enjoyment and comfort of the spectators. Messrs. Moore and Burgess may be conscientiously congratulated upon the continued success of their efforts and the encouragement they nightly receive from crowded and appreciative audiences.

## EGYPTIAN HALL.

We have been invited to "Mr. Alfred Burnett's Drawing-Room"—an entertainment which has met with great success in the United States. His career appears to have spread over the space of thirty years, and to have established for him an unrivalled reputation as a humourist. The sheet-anchor of his entertainment consists of an adaptation of Douglas Jerrold's famous Caudle lectures, which, in his hands, have a force provocative of boundless laughter. Mr. Burnett's acting qualities are considerable; but he depends not on himself alone, being ably assisted by an accomplished lady, Miss Helen Nash, who supports the part of Mrs. Caudle admirably, and recites a Masonic poem, entitled "The Level and the Square." Among Mr. Burnett's characters is that of "The Preacher from Hesipidam," in which the eccentricities of the backwoods preacher are capitally imitated. The sermon ventures dangerously near the line of irreverence; but Mr. Burnett apologises, and explains to the audience the precise motive for the caricature, which, notwithstanding its great breadth, has a moral purpose. The séance was crowded with a great number of respectable auditors, who manifested by their applause that they had been delighted with the evening's exhibition.

## TELEGRAPHING THE ST. LEGER.

Large as is the business of the Telegraph Department in connection with the race meetings of the United Kingdom, that transacted at Doncaster during the past week fairly eclipsed anything ever attained before. Last year, when close upon 13,000 messages were forwarded and received during the four days of the meeting, including 4000 on the St. Leger day, it was thought that an outside limit had been reached, for on no previous occasion had anything like that number been realised in so short a time. But last week the total number for the four days reached the astounding figure of 16,500 messages, being an average of more than 4000 a day; while on Wednesday 6144 were forwarded and received between the town and Grand Stand offices. Of the total number forwarded, close upon 1500, containing upwards of 110,000 words, equal to sixty columns of the *Times*, were sent on behalf of the press; while not far short of 250 were sent to the Continent and abroad. There were just under 4200 messages for delivery to such vague addresses as the "Grand Stand," the "Betting Ring," &c., and on the huge board where the messages are displayed until called for by their owners as many as 400 might be seen at one time on the St. Leger day. The ground and passages were strewn with empty envelopes; and on no previous occasion has anything like the number of messages arrived at a racecourse for delivery to their somewhat erratic addresses as on Wednesday week at Doncaster.

The scene at the telegraph-counter immediately after the great race almost baffles description. The Post Office had advised the senders of "result" messages to be prepared with stamps, or stamped message forms, in advance; and so largely had this advice been followed that several hundred messages were thrust at the clerks through the small pigeon-holes within a few minutes of the decision of the St. Leger. Within about half an hour, not far short of a thousand messages had been thus handed in; and inside the office, after the din and confusion outside had subsided, some dozen or more instruments might be heard clattering away with their never-worn tongues of steel. London, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow were all being communicated with simultaneously from the Grand Stand; and throughout the meeting as many as four wires were worked to the central station in London, and two to Manchester. Naturally, there was some little delay on Wednesday, from the simple fact that more messages were handed in at one time than the wires could possibly carry. But within two hours of the decision of the race—viz., at 5.35—the office was practically clear of work, notwithstanding that upwards of 2500 messages had been disposed of since its opening, about noon. Inside the office there was just as much regularity and method as there was din and confusion outside; and the only incident which momentarily distracted the attention of the clerks was the tumbling of a man through the skylight, who had presumably got up there for the purpose of handing in a message, so as to avoid the crush at the counter.

The heaviest meeting for telegraphing, prior to that at Doncaster last week, was the Newmarket Houghton of last year, when upwards of 14,200 messages were forwarded and received, of which number more than 3500 accrued on the Cambridgeshire day. Then follows the Goodwood meeting of this year, with a total of 12,700 messages for the week, and 2600 on the Stakes day; the Epsom Summer Meeting, with 12,500 messages for the week, and 4200 on the Derby day; the Newmarket First Spring, with 12,000 messages for the week, and 3500 on the Two Thousand day; and the Chester meeting, with a total of 11,600 messages, and 4100 on the Cup day.

At Doncaster a staff of twenty-eight clerks and nine messengers was employed, in addition to the ordinary staff of the office, which numbers five clerks and four messengers. The Wheatstone system of working was brought into extensive operation, and the working power of the office would be equal to that of about fifteen or sixteen ordinary wires. The arrangements were, as usual, in the hands of the special staff attached to the chief office in London, assisted by contingents from Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham.—*Times*.

A great assemblage of the aristocracy of the north of Scotland, instituted in the year 1788 and observed since without interruption, took place at Inverness on Thursday and Friday, last week. A brilliant gathering thronged a large pavilion, while thousands occupied the promenades. Great amusement was caused by the games, which were peculiarly Highland, such as dancing in full Highland costume, the Highland fling and the sword dance, singlestick exercise, throwing the light hammer, putting the heavy stone and the light stone, tossing the caber, short foot-racing, and mile-racing. A ball in connection with the "northern meeting" was held on Thursday.

The Oldham Agricultural Society held their first show last Saturday, and succeeded in collecting a fine display of horses and horned cattle, the entries including 197 of the former and 50 of the latter. The sum of £300 was distributed in prizes.—Howden horse fair was opened on Monday. Mr. Phillips was buying for the English Army, and there were also dealers present from Hamburg, France, and Austria. The supply of horses was large.—Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., and Mr. Benyon, M.P., the members for Berkshire, were present, on Tuesday evening, at the annual dinner of the Abingdon Agricultural Association.

## NEW BOOKS.

## MOHAMMEDANISM.

The International Congress of Orientalists, held last week in London, has recalled attention to Asiatic developments of thought. It is always profitable that these should be studied in Great Britain. We have the widest connections of government and trade with the most populous countries of the East. To carry on, for mutual benefit, our social and political relations with India, China, and Japan, we should understand their habits of mind and ruling ideas. It is even conceivable, in this way, that the amount of British exports to Bombay, Calcutta, and Shanghai might be affected, indirectly, by Sanscrit scholarship in the Vedas, and by a sound appreciation of Kong-fu-tze, among our literary students. But there are still more cogent recommendations to gain a just knowledge of the character of the Semitic nations, and the history of their mental progress. Those nations, the offspring of Shem, comprise the Hebrews, the Arabs and Moors, whose influence upon the faith and manners of Europe, on the whole, has been greater than even that of the Greeks. They also comprise the ancient Assyrians, the Phoenicians, and Carthaginians, to whom those very Greeks owed much of their civilisation. The dominion of Semitic ideas and institutions, in the form of Mohammedanism, has overspread, to the north, all the provinces of Turkey, and of Independent Tartary. To the east it has become a powerful agent, in India and the Malay Archipelago, to produce the social conditions there existing. Thirty millions of people in India hold the Moslem faith. To the west and south, it has completely occupied all the Mediterranean shores of Africa, and penetrated to the central parts of that great continent. Apart from the historical and philosophical interest of this subject, its practical importance to Englishmen cannot be denied. They will surely get on all the better with the Turks or the Persians, with their fellow-subjects in India, or with the dwellers on the Nile and on the shores of the Red Sea, or with the Mohammedan negroes, the Mandingoos, Foulahs, and Houssas of the Guinea Coast, if they will try to understand the faith and law of Islam. This, at any rate, is the testimony of men well qualified to form an opinion. Along the whole line, from Captain R. Burton at Fernando Po to Dr. W. W. Hunter at Calcutta, credible witnesses have declared that we must learn to do justice to the Mohammedan community or our position may be endangered. It is by the implied insult of a contemptuous indifference to their cherished faith, and by the signs of our habitually confounding them with the heathen, whom they despise, that Mohammedans are often exasperated. They consider, and with some reason, that they are entitled to a greater degree of respect from Christians, with whom they share at least the tradition of the Jewish Law and Prophets. It is probable that the bitter memories of Crusading fanaticism have not yet, in the lapse of six or eight hundred years, been wholly extinguished.

We trust, however, that the time has now come for a true and fair acknowledgment of whatever good there is, or has formerly been, in the doctrines and precepts of Mohammed. Four lectures were delivered at the Royal Institution, last February and March, by Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, one of the masters at Harrow, upon this interesting subject. They are published by Messrs. Smith and Elder, in a small volume, entitled *Mohammed and Mohammedanism*. Its main purport, as may be guessed from the above remarks, would command our ready approval. But Mr. Bosworth Smith has mixed up his apology for Mohammedanism with certain other propositions, from which we totally dissent. It would be scarcely honest to pass over these very important points of difference in any commendatory notice of his book.

The popular pursuit of science in this age, which seeks variety and specialty, takes the turn of inventing names for new sciences, and sometimes long before the elements of those sciences have been discovered. We have lately heard a good deal about "Social Science;" also much about "the Science of Religion." Eminent literary scholars, philologists, and professors of secular history have set up a direction-post to the latter, but have scarcely gone a dozen paces along the road. Enthusiastic humanists have been inclined to start off with headlong speed in this route of analysis and comparison to reach a predetermined conclusion. There is a common fallacy implied in the majority of these speculations. It is expressed with remarkable simplicity in Mr. Bosworth Smith's introductory lecture. "For the purposes of scientific investigation," says he, "religions must be regarded as differing in degree rather than in kind." He tells us, further, that "this is the one postulate, itself the result of a careful induction, upon which alone the existence of any true science of religion must depend." It would be a bad prospect for "the science of religion," we should say, if this formidable dictum were to be received with submission. We should like to know more of the "careful induction," and from what data it proceeded. There must have been a definition, to begin with, of "religion" in general, and of whatever is meant by "a religion." Mr. Bosworth Smith, for his part, is not yet possessed of such a definition. We will quote his answer to the question, What is religion? "It is that something," he says, "which, whether it is a collection of shadows projected by the mind itself upon the mirror of the external world, explaining the Macrocosm by the Microcosm, and invested with a reality which belongs only to the mind that casts them, if, indeed, even to that; or whether it is, indeed, an insight of the soul into realities which exist independently of it, and which underlie alike the world of sense and the world of reason; it is something, at all events, which satisfies the spiritual wants of man." Truly, so it does; but is this a definition of what religion is? Ask what is food; it is something which satisfies the stomach; but does that reply meet the question? If you do not know, or have not words to say, what is the essence of religion, all this talk about a science of religion is mere vanity. So much for "religion" in the abstract; now for the various "religions" of the world—a very different matter. It seems implied in these lectures that all "religions," as we commonly style them, have the same end and aim. "They have all been called into existence," says Mr. Bosworth Smith, "to meet social and national ends." We beg leave to deny this general affirmation. Judaism, Buddhism, and Christianity are classed by him with Mohammedanism under the above description. The Olympian or Hellenic mythology is added to the list. These are, with Brahminism and others, he says, among "the great religions of the world, the commencement of which has not been immemorial—that is, coeval with the human mind itself." He must be understood to imply that there is a still older primitive religion. So there is, no doubt; but the earliest known exercises of "the human mind itself" consist of traditions of some positive revealed religion. In the view of Mr. Bosworth Smith, all the historical religions are intended to procure a moral reformation for the sake of national or social welfare. He seems to think their representations of the Deity, true or false, are quite subservient to the object of encouraging neighbourly and civic virtues. Here is the root of abundant mistakes in the comparative view of religions. We venture to assert, on the contrary, that no religion

ever did or could take any real hold of a people which aimed expressly and chiefly at providing supernatural sanctions for moral rules of conduct. No such religion could ever pretend, as the lecturer says elsewhere, "to satisfy the spiritual wants of man." It is, therefore, not the fact that Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Christianity were equally devised for the social uses of the commonwealth, or for the sake of binding together a new society. Moses, indeed, was a political legislator as well as a prophet. But we learn, from later Jewish prophets, how to separate the religious from the political and legal part of his communications. Mohammed, too, was an exponent of Theism, a foe to idolatry, a reformer of the popular religion. He was, likewise, at the same time, a military conqueror and founder of an empire. In each of these instances a theocratic government was established by the promulgator of a religious system. But was the religion then invented for the sake of the commonwealth? On the contrary, it was, in both instances, on purpose to preserve and to spread the religion that the new order of national and social life was set up.

In the case of the other great religions so strangely ranked together, Mr. Bosworth Smith's assumption is more flagrantly erroneous. What, for example, was the Hellenic mythology? What the Hindoo and other heathen creations of "religious" fancy? The imaginative personification of those forces in nature and human passions or faculties which excite the wonder of an unscientific mind. These religions were not originally designed to promote morality or confirm social law. What, again, is the doctrine of Buddha? It is not addressed to social interests, but to the inward aspirations of the individual mind, yearning after the ideal peace of final absorption in the Divine Unity, because it craves deliverance from the burden of self. What, above all, is the essence of Christianity? Not the rules of conduct in the Sermon on the Mount, but the revelation of the Father in the Son, and the way of reconciliation with the Father by the Son. This religion alone engages the most intimate personal affections of humanity—the filial and fraternal affections—to restore the lost link of communion between man and God. It is not, indeed, a mere religion, but a regeneration. It offers a fresh birth into a Divine Family, where the soul finds its Eternal Home. This is what Christianity professes to be. Is there anything that at all resembles this in the other "great religions of the world"? How, then, can it be said that the difference between Judaism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity is one "not of kind, but of degree"? or that they alike exist for social ends of morality? As a matter of fact in the history of these institutions, their professed aims lie far asunder. The word "religion" may signify two or three distinct things. It denotes, properly, a *re-binding*—that is to say, a new obligation or covenant. This may be either to add the sanctions of a superhuman authority to the ordinary moral duties, or to impose ceremonial and ritual observances. Or it may be to create or renew a spiritual bond connecting the human soul with a Divine Being. Methods and creeds with such different objects have certainly an essential difference in kind, not merely in degree. Mr. Bosworth Smith's "one postulate" for the pretended "science of religion" is thus proved to be wrong, and to rest upon no "careful induction." The professors, indeed, of this new "science" would, at its very beginning, claim a right to strip each historical religion of its theology before comparing it with the others. But in its theology, in its ideas of God and of the relations of man to God, is the life of Christianity, Judaism, and Mohammedanism, whether those ideas be wholly true or partly misconceived. Where this element is not appreciated, a philosophy of religion is the shallowest of philosophies; as a religion of philosophy is the feeblest of religions.

Leaving this discussion, into which we have been reluctantly dragged by Mr. Bosworth Smith's dogmatic assumptions on behalf of the "Science of Religion," we readily accept his favourable account of Mohammedanism—that is to say, of its capacity, with a fair degree of intellectual culture, among races not yet debauched by luxury and slavery, to foster the social virtues and to accompany a generous civilisation. Even a superficial acquaintance, indeed, with the history of the splendid Arabian States in the Middle Ages, from Bagdad and Cairo to Granada and Cordova, should exclude all doubt on this point. Mr. Bosworth Smith's more particular themes are the personal character of Mohammed; the creed, faith, and worship of Islam; and the attitude of this religion with regard to the interests and influences of Christendom. He shows, without straining the evidence before us, that the Prophet of Mecca was a good and wise man, taking him for all in all; that his teachings, upon the whole, are good and true; and that his consistent followers ought not to be reckoned the enemies of whatever secular good can be done by Englishmen in Asia and Africa. These lectures, avowedly, are not the fruit of original research, but of a thoughtful reading of such books as Sir William Muir's and Sprenger's, upon the life and doctrine of Mohammed, along with the best versions of the Koran, and the best notes upon it; besides which the essays of Théophile St. Hilaire, Emanuel Deutsch, and incidental passages of several historical or ethical writers, have been consulted. Mr. Bosworth Smith's acquaintance with the East is only secondhand, and he seems not to have looked at some important phases of the subject; for instance, at the present state of Mohammedanism in Bokhara, which he might have learnt from the reports of Vambery. But he has made fair use of a limited collection of materials, and we are not disposed to find fault with his conclusions.

In the second lecture he sketches the career of Mohammed, as religious reformer and founder of a church militant which soon passed into a military empire. A contrast is admitted between the ascetic life of the brooding enthusiast at Mecca and his later conduct at Medina, the license of polygamy that he allowed himself, and his intolerant treatment of those who refused to believe in his divine mission. It is confessed that the successful leader was in some degree corrupted by the possession of temporal power; but the sincerity of his convictions is still credited. Much stress is laid upon the fact that Mohammed himself never claimed to work any miracles, though he ascribed his composition of the Koran to a supernatural inspiration.

The third lecture is a review of the doctrines and precepts of Mohammedanism. Its most objectionable or questionable features, such as the principle of fatalism, are shown not to belong to its essential and original teaching. The derivation of the contents of the Koran is examined, with reference more especially to the Talmud; and the recognition, by Mohammedans, of the authority of Jesus, and that of Moses, as the greatest preceding messengers of God, is observed in this connection. It is, we suppose, a sufficiently correct account of the monotheistic faith preached by Mohammed, which is believed, at this day, by 150,000,000 of people, to say that it was a republication of the pre-Mosaic or Patriarchal religion, that of Abraham, the common ancestor of the Hebrew and Arabian nations. As Mohammed knew nothing of the New Testament, he cannot be accused of wilfully rejecting Christ, though he was hostile to the corrupt forms of Christianity presented in the countries around him. This remark leads to the argument of the concluding lecture, in which Mr. Bosworth Smith goes somewhat farther than we can think it right to

follow him. He is not content with exhibiting Mohammedanism as a very tolerable system, containing a large amount of religious truth, and conducive to morality, where it is faithfully practised in its true and pure form; but he proposes that it should be received as the ally of Christianity, upon terms of mutual accommodation. The price of its co-operation, as offered by the lecturer here, is to be the surrender of Christian theology, and the reduction of the Gospel to the office of a Divinely appointed moral teacher! It is singular that proposals of such a kind should have been permitted to find utterance at the Royal Institution. The pulpit, not the scientific lecture-room, would seem the proper place for their discussion. And it is certainly not in this Journal that they can be fitly discussed.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated July 19 last, of the Right Hon. George James, Earl of Egmont, late of No. 26, St. James's-place, of Nork House, Banstead, Surrey, and of Cowdray Park, near Midhurst, Sussex, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 18th inst. by his nephew, Charles George, Earl of Egmont (formerly Mr. Charles George Perceval, M.P. for Midhurst), and the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator gives to his said nephew and successor in the title all his unsettled real estate in England and Ireland, all his household furniture and effects, plate, linen, china, pictures, books, live and dead stock in and about any of his houses or farms, and any rents that may be due to him at the time of his death; to the children of his late brother Arthur Perceval, £40,000; to his brother-in-law Sir William Heathcote and his cousin the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, £20,000 each; to his cousin Ernest Augustus Perceval, £15,000; to his cousins John Thomas Perceval, the Rev. Henry Perceval, Mrs. Isabel Armitage, and Robert Walpole, and to Spencer Walpole, £10,000 each; to his cousins the Misses Perceval, £8000; to his cousin Frederick Spencer Perceval, £5000; and to each of the servants who may be living with him at the time of his death one year's wages duty free. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his next of kin to be divided among them according to the statute of distribution.

The will, dated April 29, 1871, of Bryce Allan, late of Liverpool, merchant, who died on May 24 last, at his residence, Fairfield, was proved on the 17th ult., at the Liverpool district registry, by Alexander Allan, the son; Robert Blair, the brother-in-law; and Robert Gilkison Allan, the nephew, the executors—the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to the Liverpool Northern Hospital and the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage, £500 each; to the Liverpool Southern Hospital, the training-ship *Indefatigable*, or the ship for the time being stationed at Liverpool in substitution thereof, the Liverpool Medical Mission, and the Liverpool Town Mission, £300 each; and to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, the Industrial Ragged Schools, Everton-terrace, Liverpool, the Liverpool Seamen's Friends Society, and the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Presbyterian Church in England, £200 each, all free of legacy duty; to his wife, Mrs. Janet Allan, £500, his residence, with the use of the furniture for life, and an annuity of £1000. All the rest of his real and personal property he leaves to his said son.

The will, executed Jan. 31, 1872, of Joseph Butler Chamberlain, late of Birmingham, has just been proved at the district registry by Mrs. Emily Chamberlain, the widow, the sole executrix, to whom he gives all his real and personal estate. The personal estate, including leaseholds, is sworn under £35,000.

The will and codicil, dated Oct. 25, 1866, and Aug. 6 last, of Sir Thomas John Kemp, Bart., late of Stratton St. Mary, Norfolk, who died on the 7th ult., were proved on the 12th inst. by Stephen Porrett and Sarah Porrett, his wife, the executors, under £1500.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

During a strong gale from the S.S.W., with heavy seas, on the 22nd inst., two-schooners drove ashore on Holyhead Breakwater. As soon as their signals of distress were seen the Princess of Wales life-boat, stationed at Holyhead, and belonging to the National Institution, was launched; but before she could get to the spot the vessels' crews had managed to effect a safe landing on the breakwater. The boat's services were, however, called into requisition in taking off the crews, numbering six men, of two other schooners, the Monkstown, bound from Liverpool to Wicklow, and the Mary Jane, of Liverpool, which were at anchor close by in dangerous positions. It was not without great difficulty that she was enabled to rescue the men, the seas continually breaking over the boat.

On the previous day the brig *Marianna*, of Bordeaux, was driven on the Goodwin Sands; but, with the assistance of the Ramsgate harbour steamer *Vulcan* and life-boat Bradford, and two Deal luggers, she was got off, and, with her crew of seven men and the master's wife, taken safely into harbour.

The French lugger *Marie*, bound from Swansea to Rochelle, was also overtaken by the heavy westerly gales and had to bear up; and, the captain and one man being washed overboard, and the vessel losing some of her canvas, she drifted helplessly before the wind on to a lee shore. Her disabled position was observed from the land, and the Tenby life-boat immediately put off to her assistance. After several attempts some of the life-boat men succeeded in boarding her. Sail was hoisted and she was safely taken into Saundersfoot harbour. It appeared that the mate of the lugger did not know the coast, and, but for the timely assistance of the life-boat, the vessel and those on board must inevitably have been lost.

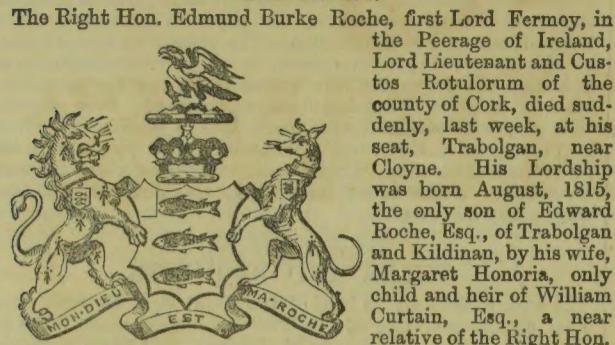
Two life-boats, destined for service in Russia, and built at the cost of the English residents in St. Petersburg, as a marriage present to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, in whose honour they are named the *Alfred* and the *Marie*, were launched and tested yesterday week in the docks of Messrs. Forrest, of Limehouse, the builders. A large number of persons witnessed the trial, and it was pronounced quite satisfactory.

A life-boat, the gift of Mr. David Hullett, of London, was launched last week, from the beach at Dungeness, near the scene of the wreck of the *Northfleet*. The ceremony was made one of much rejoicing, the village of Lydd being gaily decorated for the occasion, and the day being observed by the inhabitants as a holiday.

At a meeting of the Educational Institute, held last Saturday, Mr. Macdonald, M.A., of the High School, Edinburgh, the retiring president, stated that under a new body of rules which had been passed last year over 1000 members have been added to the roll. Dr. Hodgson, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh, was elected President for the ensuing year. A remit was made to a committee to continue their exertions to forward the founding of a chair of education in the Universities.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD FERMOY.



The Right Hon. Edmund Burke Roche, first Lord Fermoy, in the Peerage of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cork, died suddenly, last week, at his seat, Trabolan, near Cloyne. His Lordship was born August, 1815, the only son of Edward Roche, Esq., of Trabolan and Kildinan, by his wife, Margaret Honoria, only child and heiress of William Curtain, Esq., a near relative of the Right Hon.

Edmund Burke. He was member of Parliament for the county of Cork, 1837 to 1855, and in the latter year was nominated a Peer of Ireland; but, some doubt having arisen as to one of the extinctions required for the creation of an Irish peerage, the subject was brought before the Lords' Committee for Privileges, to which the common-law Judges were summoned. After a memorable inquiry, the Judges differed in opinion, but the majority were against the validity of the creation. The result was that Lord Fermoy had to receive new letters patent in 1856. Subsequently he sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Marylebone, from 1859 to 1865. An eloquent and efficient M.P., a kind and indulgent landlord, a keen sportsman, and in every respect an excellent resident nobleman, Lord Fermoy was universally beloved and esteemed. He married, Aug. 22, 1848, Eliza Caroline, eldest daughter of James B. Boothby, Esq., of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex, and leaves six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, now second Lord Fermoy, was born May 23, 1850.

LORD BENHOLME.

Hercules James Robertson, Lord Benholme, D.L., one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Scotland, died in Edinburgh on the 15th inst., in his seventy-ninth year. He was the third, but eldest surviving, son of George Robertson Scott, Esq. (which name he assumed in consequence of his marriage), by Isabella, his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Scott, Esq., of Benholme and Hedderwick. Lord Benholme was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1817. In 1842 he was appointed Sheriff of Renfrewshire, and, in 1853, a Lord of Session, taking the title of Lord Benholme. He married, in 1829, Anne Williamina, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Hope, of Grantown, some time President of the Scottish Court of Session, which lady died in 1842.

LADY AUGUSTA MILBANK.

Lady Augusta Henrietta Milbank, died on the 13th inst., at Barningham Park, Yorkshire. Her Ladyship was born Jan. 4, 1796, the third daughter of William Henry, first Duke of Cleveland, K.G., by his first wife, Lady Katherine Margaret Powlett, second daughter and coheiress of Harry, last Duke of Bolton; and was married, June 2, 1817, to Mark Milbank, Esq., M.P., of Thorpe Perrow and Barningham Park, by whom she had four sons and three daughters.

MR. MYTON OF SHIPTON HALL.

Thomas Myton, Esq., of Shipton Hall, in the county of Salop, J.P. and D.L., whose death is just announced, was born Feb. 11, 1789, the only son of the Rev. Benjamin Myton, of Pembroke College, Oxford, and grandson of Thomas Myton, Esq., of Shipton, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Edwardes, Bart.; and at the death of this lady he succeeded to the family estates. The old hall of Shipton is a fine specimen of early Elizabethan architecture. Mr. Myton married (1840) Harriet, daughter of William Downes, Esq., of Newhouse, Shropshire, but had no issue. The estate of Shipton descends to the family of More, of Larden Hall, near Wenlock, sprung, in the female line, from this family of Myton, which was a branch of the ancient house of Myton of Halston.

MR. JAMES ALLAN.

James Allan, Esq., the senior managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, died at his house, Camps-hill, Lewisham, on the 15th inst., aged sixty-three. Mr. Allan was a native of Aberdeen, and entered the service of the Dublin and London Steam Company in 1833. Of that company the Messrs. Bourne, of Dublin, were the chief proprietors; and in 1834 they chartered one of their vessels, the Royal Tar, which had been built in Aberdeen, to Don Pedro, and subsequently to the Queen Regent of Spain, through Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson, shipbrokers, of London. M. Medidizabal, who was at that time Spanish Minister in London, induced Messrs. Bourne to put on a line of steamers between London and the Peninsula, and thus was formed the Peninsular Company, subsequently expanded into the Peninsular and Oriental Company. When the Peninsular Company was formed Mr. Allan was removed from Dublin to fill a responsible position in London; and when the company finally obtained a Royal charter to trade to the East under the title of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Mr. Allan became the first secretary. He subsequently became managing director of the company, in conjunction with Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson, now some years deceased. Mr. Allan had the rare faculty of earning the enduring regard of all who came in contact with him; and some years ago the employees of the Peninsular and Oriental Company raised, unknown to him, a subscription of over £5000 for a service of plate, which was duly presented to him under the sanction of the directors. In early life he married a daughter of the late Mr. Mathewson, of Dunfermline, who survives him. He also leaves a son and three daughters, two of whom are married.

The Royal Engineers have received instructions from the War Office immediately to begin experiments with a view to blowing up Daunt's Rock, situated at the mouth of Cork harbour. This rock has always been a dangerous obstacle to the Transatlantic traffic, and many vessels have been lost upon it.

The Birmingham Gazette says that on Monday morning large numbers of the miners employed at some of the Bedworth collieries in North Warwickshire, giving way to a superstition which has long prevailed among their class, refused to descend the coal-pits in which they are employed. The men believe that certain nocturnal sounds, which are doubtless produced by flocks of night-birds in their passage across the country, are harbingers of some impending colliery disaster. During Sunday night it was stated that these sounds, which have been designated "the seven whistlers," had been distinctly heard in the neighbourhood of Bedworth, and the result was that on the following morning many of the men positively refused to descend the pits. The recent colliery accidents at Bedworth, and the "sounds" by which they are said to have been preceded, seem to have augmented the superstitious belief.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F J K and W R.—The problems are under examination.

THREE OWLS.—You are all three in the dark. If White play 1. P to Q B 4th (ch), Black answers with 1. P takes P en passant.

INQUIRER.—We really cannot tell you when the final award will be made.

J G.—Apply to the hon. sec., St. George's Chess Club, 20, King-street, St. James's. The annual subscription is, we believe, three guineas for town members.

S A T Y, R W S, and OATOR.—The problem cannot be solved as you propose. See notice above to "Three Owls."

ARMIGER.—Most certainly not.

D G H P.—How do you propose to mate if Black play for his second move K to K 3rd?

O VOSLER.—Your fourth move of Q to Q B 6th does not give mate, as the Black King can move to Q 5th.

J C.—Look at the position again. Black can play, 1. Kt takes Kt, followed by 2. B takes B, &c.

WOWLEY.—The Queen cannot mate at the fourth move of your solution. Look at the position again.

L L.—Suppose Black play, 1. K to Q B 4th, how do you propose to proceed?

S H T.—The corrected version shall be examined.

J G C.—The problem shall have attention in due course.

W N.—We have no recollection of the solution referred to.

M CLARW.—See the author's solution.

J HANCOCK.—The solution required is—1. R to B 8th (ch), 1. R takes R. 2. Kt to Kt 6th instead of 2. P takes Kt. 3. P takes P (dia. ch.). 3. Q takes Q, and White is stalemated. It, (ch), and then checks again at K Kt 6th. There is no English translation of the German Handbuch.

W WELDON, NIGEL, SEYMOUR T., O VOSLER, J C M, J T A.—Problem 1596 cannot be solved by any of the methods proposed.

PROBLEM NO. 1595.—Additional correct solutions received from W Airey, Nigel, Emile F., R W S, J G H, W F, Henry C, Peter, Black Knight, "On the Square," Miss Jane D, and Arbutnott.

PROBLEM NO. 1596.—Correct Solutions received from W W, G N B, R W S, Peter, S H T, J G C, Labor omnis vincit, Barrow Hedges, A Lincolnshire Clodhopper, Polyphemus, R C C, A Bozzini, W Airey, V Gorgias, B Carr, W N, W S B, G H V, Wee Mo, H Schlesmeyer, Groux Hözhausen, and Kalaf.

\* \* \* Answers to several Correspondents unavoidably stand over.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1596.

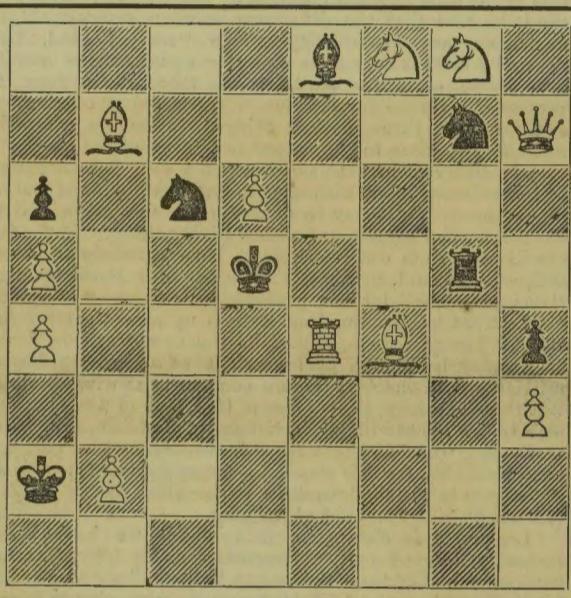
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt sq	P to Q 7th*	2. Q to K B sq. Mate.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
2. Q to Q Kt 2nd. Mate.	B moves	† 1. 2. Q mates, accordingly.	Kt moves

## PROBLEM NO. 1597.

By Mr. A. DE GORGOZA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following Game was played, some little time ago, between the Rev. WALTER EVANS and Mr. FEDDEN.—(*Two Knights' Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
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1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd
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2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. P takes P	P takes P
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3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	16. B takes Q B P	K to R sq
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4. P to Q 4th		17. B to K B 4th	R to K Kt sq
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		18. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
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		19. K to R sq	Q to K Kt 2nd
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		20. B to K Kt 3rd	B to Q 5th
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		21. Q to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th
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		22. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to K 3rd
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		23. Q to K 2nd	P to K B 4th
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		24. R to K Kt sq	B takes Q K P
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		Hastily played; overlooking, apparently, the consequences of Kt to Q B 7th.	
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		25. Kt to Q B 7th	R to K 2nd
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		26. Kt takes B	R takes Kt
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		27. Q to Q B 4th	Q to K 3rd
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		This, again, is a questionable move.	
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		28. B to K R 4th	Q to K 4th
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		29. P to K B 4th	Q to K 3rd
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		30. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 3rd
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		31. P to Q B 3rd	R to K R 3rd
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		32. B to K Kt 5th	R to K Kt 3rd
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		33. Q R to Q 7th	Q to K 3rd
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		34. Q to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
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		35. R to K 7th	Q to Q 3rd
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		36. K R to Q sq, and wins.	
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		If Black play now 35. Q to Q K 3rd, then follow—	
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		37. Q to Q 7th	Q R to Kt 2nd
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		38. R to Q 6th, &c.	
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## GAME I.

(Knight's Defence to the King's Bishop's Game.)

WHITE (Nottingham).	BLACK (Ipswich).	WHITE (Nottingham).	BLACK (Ipswich).
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1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	5. P to Q B 3rd	Castles
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2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
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3. P to Q 3rd	B to Q B 4th	7. B to K R 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
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4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	8. P to K R 3rd	
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Ipswich to play.

## GAME II.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Ipswich).	BLACK (Nottingham).	WHITE (Ipswich).	BLACK (Nottingham).
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1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	5. B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
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2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	6. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd
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3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	7. Q to Q 2nd	Castles
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4. Q takes P	B to Q 2nd	8. P to K R 3rd	
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Nottingham to play.

Yesterday week the Marchioness of Huntly laid the foundation-stone of a public hall and reading-room at Ballater. The building is being erected, at a cost of £2000, by Mr. A. Gordon of London, as a memorial of the late Prince Consort.

At a great meeting of Roman Catholics, held at Cork Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday week—under the presidency of the Mayor—£700 was subscribed towards a testimonial to Bishop Delany on attaining the twenty-first year of his episcopate at Cork.

## A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The following is the